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Dollar Gains 2%, Gold Drops After U.S. Policy Shift

By Carl Gwartz
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — The dollar sharply advanced today as the Federal Reserve announced a new monetary policy aimed at curbing inflation. The dollar gained 2 percent, while gold prices fell sharply. The move was seen as a signal that the Fed was taking a more aggressive stance against inflation, which had been a major concern for the administration. The new policy called for a gradual increase in the discount rate and a reduction in the money supply. Analysts predicted that the dollar would continue to rise, while gold prices would remain volatile.



Premier Masayoshi Ohira ponders election results at his campaign headquarters in Tokyo.

Unexpected Setback for Ohira Japan Ruling Party Fails to Get Majority

From Agency Dispatches
TOKYO, Oct. 8 — Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, stung by a voter revolt, suffered unexpected losses at the polls yesterday and failed to achieve its goal of a comfortable working majority in the 511-seat House of Representatives. The party's defeat was a surprise, as it had been widely expected to win a landslide victory. The opposition parties, including the Japan Socialist Party and the Japanese Communist Party, gained significant ground. The results of the election will have major implications for Japanese domestic and foreign policy.

To Ease Arab Boycott Effects Egypt Banks on Saudi Financier

By Jim Hoagland
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — Egypt has succeeded in easing the Arab world's boycott against President Anwar Sadat's government by extending military aid to Morocco and by enlisting a controversial Saudi Arabian financier to bring new investment to Egypt, informed Arab and U.S. sources report. The move was seen as a significant step towards normalizing relations between Egypt and the Arab world. The Saudi financier, who has been controversial for his involvement in various international financial schemes, is expected to bring in a large amount of capital for investment in Egypt's economy. This is expected to help Egypt overcome the economic challenges posed by the Arab boycott.

Distribution Problem Prospects Uncertain For Cambodian Aid

By Iain Guest
GENEVA, Oct. 8 (AP) — Officials of the Red Cross and United Nations expressed growing concern today over the prospects of their relief effort for Cambodia. The agencies said that they were having difficulty in distributing aid to the people of Cambodia, who were suffering from the effects of the Khmer Rouge regime. The aid was being held up by bureaucratic red tape and by the lack of infrastructure in Cambodia. The agencies called for more international support to help them get the aid to the people. The situation in Cambodia remained uncertain, with the Khmer Rouge still in power and the international community divided over how to deal with the crisis.

Appeal Planned Rhodie Given 6 Years in Information Scandal

ST. JOHNS, South Africa, Oct. 8 (AP) — Eschel Rhodie, master of a secret \$100-million African propaganda campaign that allegedly reached into United States and around the world, was sentenced today to six years in prison on a fraud conviction. Rhodie, 46, the former South African information secretary, had been accused of diverting to his personal use \$90,000 in clandestine payments to pay anonymous laborers. He was sentenced to six years in prison on a fraud conviction. The case was part of a larger investigation into the activities of the South African government and its agents in the United States and around the world. The investigation had revealed a complex network of propaganda and espionage activities.

Kohout Stripped of Citizenship While Abroad Prague Bars Writer From Returning

BELGRADE, Oct. 8 (AP) — Czech playwright and dissident Pavel Kohout, one of Czechoslovakia's foremost playwrights and novelists, was stripped of his Czech citizenship today and barred from returning to his homeland from Vienna. The decision was made by the Czech government, which accused Kohout of engaging in subversive activities while abroad. Kohout, who had been living in Vienna, was a leading figure in the Czech dissident movement. His removal from citizenship was seen as a major blow to the dissident movement in Czechoslovakia. Kohout's supporters in the West expressed their outrage at the decision.

FBI Probes U.S. Visa Corruption Immigration Agents Suspected of Fraud

By John M. Crewdson
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8 (AP) — Shortly before Christmas last year, a young Oriental woman, newly arrived in the United States, dutifully produced her "green card" at the request of an immigration officer in Reno, Nev. The woman, who was later identified as a victim of visa corruption, had been given a green card by an immigration officer who was suspected of fraud. The FBI is now investigating the case, which is part of a larger probe into visa corruption in the United States. The investigation has revealed a complex network of bribery and fraud involving immigration officials and their associates. The FBI is seeking to identify and prosecute those involved in the scheme.

Morocco Claims 3,000 Guerrillas Killed in Sahara

ABAT, Morocco, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Morocco denied today that Polisario guerrillas had seized the second largest town in the Western Sahara and said that more than 1,000 guerrillas had been killed in two days. The Polisario Front, which is fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara, had claimed that it had taken the town and killed many of the Moroccan forces. Morocco's denial was seen as a sign of its continued support for its position in the Western Sahara. The conflict in the region remains unresolved.

Nuclear Foes Protest in French Port Town

CHERBOURG, France, Oct. 8 (AP) — Some 300 anti-nuclear demonstrators gathered here tonight to protest the expected arrival of the British cargo ship Pacific Fisher, which was carrying nuclear waste. The protesters, who were from various parts of France, expressed their opposition to the transport of nuclear waste through French territory. They demanded that the government stop the transport and that the ship be turned back. The government, however, insisted that the transport was safe and necessary.

Patriotic Front Rejects Key Parts of Rhodesia Pact

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP) — The Patriotic Front guerrillas rejected key areas of Britain's draft independence constitution today, threatening the month-old Zimbabwe Rhodesia peace talks with collapse. The Patriotic Front, which is fighting for the independence of Rhodesia, had accepted the draft constitution but had rejected several key provisions. The British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, said that the Patriotic Front's rejection was a major setback for the peace talks. He called for the Patriotic Front to reconsider its position.

Portugal Leader in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes arrived here today on a three-day visit aimed at speeding up Portugal's entry into the European Economic Community and developing economic and technological cooperation between France and Portugal. Eanes, who has been in office since 1976, is the first Portuguese president to visit France. His visit is seen as a sign of the strengthening of relations between the two countries. Eanes will meet with French officials and will also give a speech to the French parliament.

Arrests Are Rare

Although such arrests are rare, federal investigators and prosecutors say that they believe that corruption and other kinds of wrongdoing are widespread in the immigration service and its enforcement arm, the Border Patrol. The investigation is part of a larger probe into visa corruption in the United States. The investigators have found evidence of widespread bribery and fraud involving immigration officials and their associates. They are seeking to identify and prosecute those involved in the scheme. The investigation has also revealed that many of the immigrants who are entering the United States are doing so through illegal means.

Proof Hard to Find

"We tried as best we could to have the FBI run them down," he said. "Allegations were easy to come by. Proof was not that easy. You got an innate feeling that there was something wrong, but it was like trying to pick up mercury." The statement was made by a senior official of the Czech government, who was speaking about the case of Pavel Kohout. The official said that it was difficult to find proof of Kohout's alleged subversive activities. He said that the Czech government had to rely on the word of its dissident opponents. The case of Kohout remains a controversial issue in Czechoslovakia.

10 Persons Wounded

Gunmen Kill 3 Policemen
In Spain's Basque Region

MADRID, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Basque guerrillas today killed three policemen and wounded at least 10 persons in the north of Spain.

In the small town of Puente Arce near Santander, suspected Basque guerrillas, pretending to have had an auto accident, knocked at a police post shortly after midnight and fired on its three occupants with pistols.

Police said that two sergeants of the paramilitary civil guard died in-

stantly and that a third was critically wounded.

In Pamplona, gunmen assassinated a police inspector during the day in the center of the city and escaped in a car that was waiting.

Cafeteria Shooting

In San Sebastian, a commando with submachine guns opened fire in a crowded cafeteria popular with police, wounding five policemen and four civilians.

One of the policemen, Mariano Lopez Ramos, was reported in critical condition in a hospital with wounds in the head and the legs.

The attacks occurred 17 days before the 2.5 million Spanish Basques are scheduled to vote on a home-rule statute that politicians hope will put an end to the political violence in the Basque provinces.

As the guerrillas renewed their offensive in the north, Interior Minister Antonio Ibanez Freire flew to San Sebastian for a day of talks with local government officials on security during the crucial referendum.

Guerrillas of the separatist group ETA, who have been blamed privately for today's violence, are fighting to abort the referendum on grounds that the statute denies them independence.

Lapps Rally in Oslo;
Cite Discrimination

OSLO, Oct. 8 (AP) — About 15 Norwegian, Finnish and Swedish Lapps today raised a tent in front of Parliament here and displayed posters protesting alleged discrimination against their minority group.

"Bit by bit our land is taken away from us," the Lapps claimed, adding in a statement: "The Norwegian state fails to recognize our lawful and moral rights. The courts neglect our ancient rights. We lived in these areas long before any others."

Band in Lebanon
Attacks Travelers

BEIRUT, Oct. 8 (UPI) — A band of unidentified gunmen kidnapped about 40 travelers today along a highway in mountainous northern Lebanon, Beirut radio said. The Iraqi news agency said seven persons were killed.

A reporter in the northern region said 33 of those kidnapped were released later but that seven persons, all members of the family of former Lebanese President Sulaiman Franjeh, were missing.

The Iraqi agency said the deaths occurred when 30 rightist Phalangists opened fire on the travelers. The reports indicated that the incident was the latest in a feud between the Franjeh family and the Phalangist group, stemming from the assassination of Mr. Franjeh's son, Tony, in June, 1978.

French News Agency
Elects New President

PARIS, Oct. 8 (AP) — Henri Pigeat, 39, was elected today as president and director-general of Agence France-Presse, the French news agency announced.

Mr. Pigeat, a graduate of France's National School of Administration, succeeds Roger Bouzinac, 59, a former civil servant.



ROAD WORK — A Swiss Air Force Hunter aircraft practices takeoff and landing on a highway near Zurich during the current military maneuvers named Forte. The air force plans on using the nation's roads as airstrips if airports were to be destroyed in wartime.

Japanese Ruling Party Fails to Win Election Majority

(Continued from Page 1)

Some kind of check on the LDP in parliament.

The Communists' gains were attributed partly to the party's strategy of concentrating its forces and money in a limited number of constituencies.

The Liberal Democrats, on the other hand, fought each other in many constituencies and divided their forces in factional battles.

The main opposition party, the Socialist, suffered a decline as anticipated. It won 107 seats, compared with its pre-election strength of 123.

The minor opposition parties generally remained at their former strength with the exception of the Democratic Socialists, a party that had split from the Socialists. It won 35 seats, six more than the 29 it won three years ago.

The voter turnout was one of the

smallest in Japan's postwar history, with only about 68 percent of the electorate going to the polls. One reason for the poor turnout may have been the strong winds and heavy rains that lashed large parts of Japan on election day. But many observers blamed it on an increasingly apathetic electorate turned off by a lack of serious issues.

The personal impact on Mr. Ohira appears to be less than fatal. Mr. Ohira's faction currently is one of the largest, and he also has the support of the powerful following commanded by former Premier Ka-

kuie Tanaka, who was re-elected to the House by a large majority yesterday and remains a power in the party, although he is under indictment in an aircraft bribery scandal and is no longer a party member.

One reason for the inability of pollsters to call the result accurately was that the Japanese electoral system is complex and hard to put into a computer program. For years analysts divided up the political map into two great zones, the Liberal Democrats with their seemingly impregnable majority and the progressives — Socialists and Communists.

Now, observers say, this division will no longer do, and they must take account of such groups as the Buddhist Komeito with 57 seats now, the Democratic Socialists with 35 seats and the New Liberal Club, whose seats dropped from 17 to four.

Mr. Shagari's behavior seems to have irritated some people here.

"It's disturbing that a man who talks so much about open government is now locked in secrecy," said Lame Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

Political Bargaining Seen

Nigeria's New President
Drops From Public View

By Pranay B. Gupta

LAGOS, Oct. 8 (NYT) — In the shadow of Dodan Barracks, where Nigeria's new civilian president, Alajji Shehu Shagari, has set up residence, four men were lunching the other day on fried chicken and cold beer in a small roadside food shack. It was very warm, the chicken was spicy and the conversation animated.

"Shagari, Shagari — where is he?" said one of the men, Hassan Mohammed, a bank clerk. "What is he doing? Where is his government?" His companions guffawed.

They were reflecting the growing puzzlement here over the fact that a week after Mr. Shagari was sworn in, this nation has a new president but no government. The president has yet to announce his cabinet. And there is puzzlement that Mr. Shagari has virtually disappeared from public view and has said nothing about his plans.

Actually, almost everybody in this lively, boisterous city suspects what Mr. Shagari is up to — that he is horse-trading with opposition parties whose combined strength exceeds that of his National Party of Nigeria in the Senate and House of Representatives.

But all this is being done privately, and for an electorate that eagerly awaited the return to civilian rule after more than 13 years of military administration, the silence is a bit of a letdown.

"Everything is now in suspended animation as far as the government goes," said Stanley Macebuh, chairman of the Editorial Board of the Daily Times. "It's been such a dull period, this week, when frankly we had expected it would be a very exciting week."

"He has certainly achieved one thing that the military did not — Shagari seems to be able to keep secrets," Mr. Macebuh said, chuckling.

Mr. Shagari's behavior seems to have irritated some people here.

"It's disturbing that a man who talks so much about open government is now locked in secrecy," said Lame Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

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"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

the shorter will be the period of confirmation by the Assembly," said Mr. Macebuh. All presidential appointments have to be confirmed, under Nigeria's new U.S.-style constitution, by the two houses.

Still, no one seems to know just what role Mr. Shagari was playing in all these negotiations. "Perhaps he's being too cautious, too careful," said a student at the University of Lagos. "He has certainly managed to dampen all the excitement we felt last week before the inauguration and then in the hours after the military gave up power."



Alajji Shehu Shagari

Saudi Financier Aids Egypt
In Easing Boycott's Impact

(Continued from Page 1)

private investment in Egypt was provided by Prince Saud Faisal in an interview last week.

Asked about investment policy, the Saudi foreign minister said the Arab economic measures "are not intended to affect relations between the peoples of Egypt and other Arab countries." Private investment "is not affected," he said.

Mr. Sadat has turned to the United States to provide much of the economic and military aid he has lost through the Arab boycott. At the end of the Camp David summit last year, he referred to U.S. help in rebuilding Egypt's collapsing telephone system as a valuable symbol of the new "friendship" between Cairo and Washington.

Officials in the American consortium, which had already been formed to seek telecommunications business in Egypt, began to portray the telephone contract as a potential "American Aswan" that would demonstrate U.S. friendship for Egypt as concretely as did the Russian-constructed high dam in the 1960s.

Commitments

In protracted separate negotiations with Egyptian and U.S. authorities, the American consortium was able to obtain tentative commitments for \$400 million in U.S. aid and \$100 million in Export-Import Bank financing for a five-year project.

It was during these negotiations that the subject of the controversy of huge agent fees like those garnered so successfully by Mr. Khashoggi came up often enough to cause the companies to have second thoughts.

Much of the controversy had been generated by the Saudi financier's lavish life style and 1975 accusations by Northrop Corp. to the Securities and Exchange Commission that Mr. Khashoggi channeled bribes from Northrop to Arab officials. He denied this.

In the spring of 1978, Mr. Sadat is reliably reported to have warned

visiting consortium officials that open agent's role for "our friend Anwar" would be politically unacceptable in Egypt.

Mr. Sadat reportedly did not put out a quieter arrangement. Shortly afterward, Mr. Khashoggi suggested that he become a silent partner in the U.S. consortium rather than working as an agent. Failure to reach agreement on this led to break in January, and by June investment bankers learned that Mr. Khashoggi was helping to put together the package deal awarded the European consortium.

Sought U.S. Backing

The U.S. consortium — composed of Continental Telephone, General Telephone and Electric, and Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of American Telephone & Telegraph — also were set by banking reports that Saudi private investment would not be available because of the Arab boycott. They then sought greater U.S. government involvement, both in providing more "soft" financing and encouraging Egypt to buy American.

The companies report they failed on both scores.

Asked about Mr. Khashoggi's reported offer to include lender Saudi funds in the financing package, industry and banking sources emphasized that there appeared to be no legal or professional restrictions on such a transaction.

Moreover, officials in the U.S. consortium reported that Mr. Khashoggi's organization had formed a "first-rate" job for the and, despite the official concern, Washington, had never suggested improper payments. Mr. Khashoggi wound up receiving a fee for his early efforts for the Americans.

The three European companies awarded the contract to build telephone lines in Cairo are Siemens of West Germany, Siemens Austria and Thomson-CSF, French firm Mr. Khashoggi represented in military sales in past.

Distribution Issue Clouds
Cambodian Relief Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

ment had given permission for international relief operations.

Publicly, officials here will only say that they are continuing to talk with the Cambodian regime, but privately they say that the attitude of the Heng Samrin government probably has hardened.

This is attributed partly to Heng Samrin's recent diplomatic defeat in the UN General Assembly, when the Pol Pot regime's representative was seated. Many UN officials in Geneva are dismayed at the support of Western countries for Pol Pot after three years accused him of turning Cambodia into a concentration camp.

The United Nations Red Cross program has been further hampered by the emergence of two rival Cambodian Red Cross committees. There are 125 such national committees in the world, and they are the usual channels for distributing Red Cross aid. Under Pol Pot, the Cambodian committee lapsed, and some of its members were killed. It was revived by Heng Samrin, who announced that it had formed a committee.

Both groups sent delegates to the annual Red Cross assembly, which met here last week, but neither was allowed to speak and the Cambodian seat remained empty.

Further Antagonism

Such attempts at neutrality by the two agencies, however, have only aroused further antagonism from Phnom Penh. Both agencies still insist that their aid should be available to both sides in the conflict — a condition that some Western observers have charged is unrealistic because it gives further credibility to the Pol Pot group, alienates Heng Samrin, and is certain to cause trouble if the Pol Pot forces are eliminated.

Officials in the agencies here acknowledge that their insistence on neutrality is not popular in Phnom Penh. So far they have succeeded in getting only about one ton of aid into territory dominated by Pol Pot forces. That aid was carried across the Thai border, causing outrage in Phnom Penh, an official said.

Meanwhile, there is apprehension as the relief planning proceeds. Beyond fears that relief convoys might come under fire if they push ahead now, there is also the possibility of confrontations if the agencies insist that aid supplies go beyond the immediate vicinity of towns under the control of Heng Samrin.

Officials say that the problem of supervision will become acute as aid starts to arrive in larger quantities, because of the lack of unloading and storage facilities in Phnom Penh and at the port of Kompong Son.

Even more serious is the lack of doctors, whose number has fallen from 500 to 54. They will be needed to distribute drugs and even to ensure that simple items like insulin powder are not misused.

Food Supplies Pledged

BANGKOK, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — The World Food Program will send about 14,500 tons of food to Cambodia in the next few weeks, relief agency sources said today.

The sources said that 7,000 tons of food would be sent to areas along the Thai border and probably would meet the needs of 250,000 Cambodians there for the month. The Rome-based organization reportedly plans to buy food in Bangkok and send it in regular shipments to warehouses along the border.

About 7,500 tons of food will be delivered to the Heng Samrin administration in Phnom Penh, sources said.

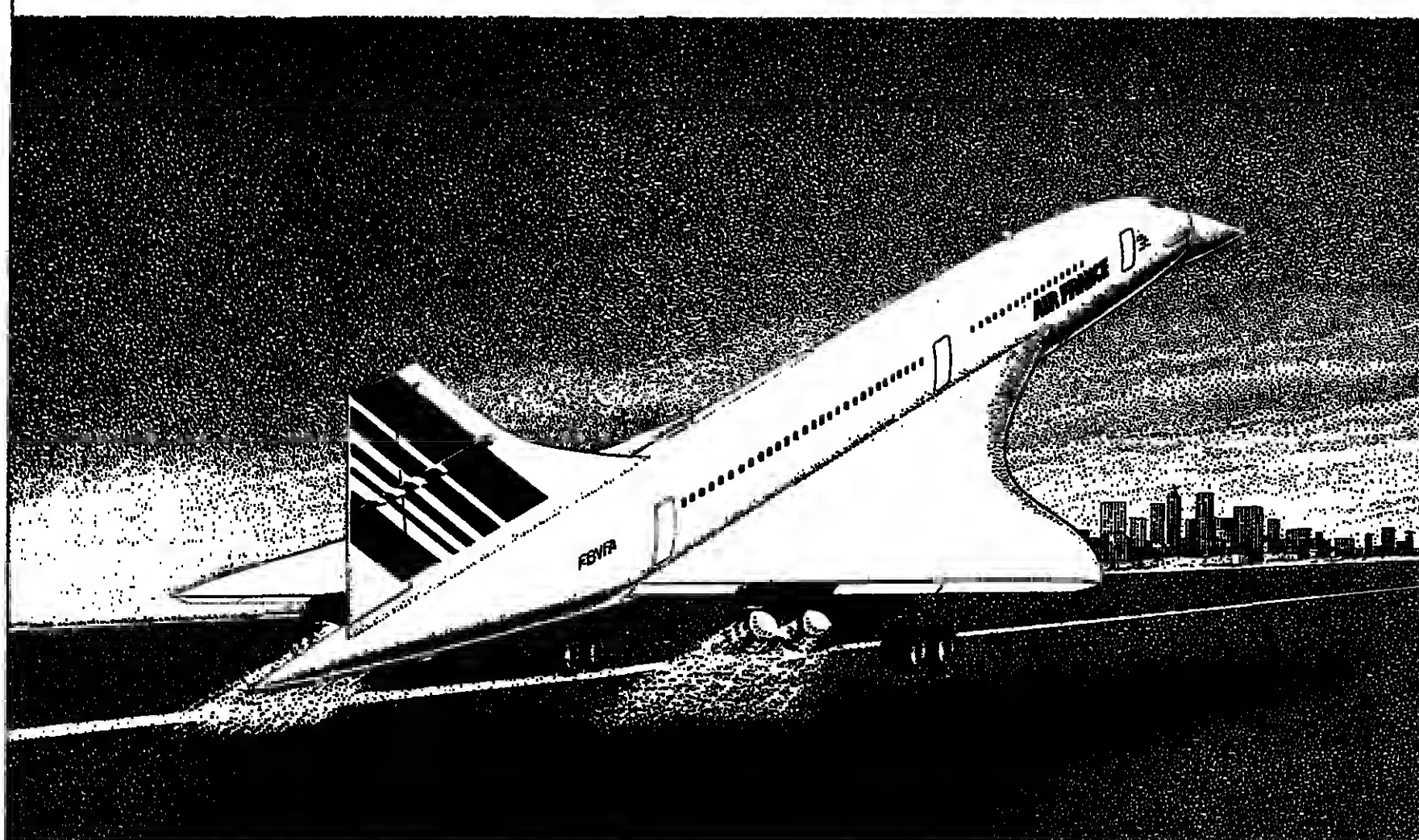
U.K. Warns PLO
On Links to IRA

BEIRUT, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — Britain will refuse to talk with the Palestine Liberation Organization as long as there is a possibility of being linked with Irish guerrillas, the British minister of state at the Foreign Office, Douglas Hurd, said today.

Mr. Hurd, who is visiting Lebanon, said at a news conference that Britain was particularly concerned about possible links between the provisional Irish Republican Army and other terrorist groups, and that it would be a great help if the PLO were to accept that part of UN resolution 242 that deals with secure frontiers for Israel.

Britain played a key part in the drafting of the Middle East resolution, passed by the Security Council after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Mr. Hurd admitted that the conclusion in it of any clear reference to the rights of the Palestinians "became obvious."

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Kurdish Rebels

Kill 22 Soldiers

In Iran Ambush

TEHRAN, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Kurdish insurgents ambushed a party of government troops and killed 22 of them in the worst rebel attack since army tanks pushed the Kurds to the Iraqi border last month.

Iranian television said 10 revolutionary soldiers were wounded and 33 taken prisoner in the attack, which took place as the troops were on the way to Banash from the Iraqi frontier town of Sarhadsh.

Seven soldiers fled the scene and reached their base safely. The Kurds executed 15 government guardsmen in Sarhadsh in August in retaliation for executions of Kurdish rebels.

There was no immediate indication where the prisoners were taken and the television report had no details of how the ambush took place. Army tanks ordered into the rebellious region by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini recaptured all key Kurdish cities in rebel hands last month.

But the insurgents retreated into the mountains, carrying the bulk of their weapons and ammunition with them.

4 Die in Italy Air Crash

ASIAGO, Italy, Oct. 8 (AP) — A light Italian private plane, missing since Saturday, crashed in the mountains near this northern Italian town, killing its four occupants.

LAURENCE

Filmed Executions Shown on Television

Death Penalty in S. Africa — A Living Room Debate

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 8 (AP) — The toll of executions in South Africa, probably the highest in the Western world, normally merits only a few paragraphs in the newspapers here.

The 120 hangings so far this year in South Africa have gone almost unnoticed. But the subject of executions and the death penalty was recently thrust into South African living rooms. Viewers of South Africa's one-channel state-owned television network saw a series of executions in morbid color.

The weekly Spectrum program, a current affairs series, led off with a

newsreel film of a firing squad in Nigeria executing robbers at the stake, and three persons being hanged in Pakistan. It then showed film clips of the electric chair in a U.S. prison. At another prison it showed death row, the area of cells for inmates sentenced to death.

In the most riveting and poignant portion of the program, Spectrum showed separate interviews with two South African residents whose lives have been touched by the death penalty.

Last year, 132 persons were hanged on the gallows at the central prison in Pretoria. In South Africa,

the death penalty can be invoked for treason, murder, rape, terrorism, armed robbery and kidnapping.

Franciscus Vonsteen was hanged in 1972 for the murder of a policeman whose wife was Vonsteen's mistress. The executed man's father spoke with Spectrum interviewers against the death penalty.

Johan Lubbe, 11, and a school friend, were killed and mutilated by an unknown attacker in 1978. Their killer has never been found. Johan's mother was also interviewed on the show. She favored the death penalty. The two parents' contrasting

views are apparent in these excerpts.

The father: "My experience with the barbaric results of the death penalty was the execution of my son in 1972. To me it's a cruel innovation not fit to be included in the Criminal Procedures Act in the 20th century in South Africa. It belongs in the Middle Ages."

The mother: "If it's a brutal way the person died, he [the killer] must die the same way."

Despite the execution rate in South Africa, crime and murder remain high for a country of 25 million persons. Police statistics show

that there were 5,863 murders here for the year ending June, 1978. The United States, with eight times the population, had fewer than three and a half times this number.

There were 15,175 reported cases of rape in the year ending June, 1978, in South Africa, or more than 41 a day. In the same period, 247,280 assaults were reported, 127,735 with "intent to do grievous bodily harm."

The father: "My son walked up right to the gallows, without any support whatsoever, singing a hymn."

The mother: "Nobody knows the pain I've gone through and the hell I've gone through in the last year and three months. But if I can do to him [the killer] what he did to me, I feel that's the only way I can take this terrible thing from my heart."

In 94 percent of murders and 90 percent of assaults, the victims and assailants are black, according to police statistics. Blacks — a 19-million majority here — also figure high in executions. Of the 132 persons hanged last year, 105 were black.

The father: "I went to console him, but he had to console me. And he spoke to me and said I must not have any grudge."

The mother: "Hanging will be too quick for him [the killer]. I feel the way to stop this crime will be to make the person die the same way he killed those two kids. Hanging is too quick for him because he's only going to suffer an instant, a split second. Hanging is too good for a person like that."

3 Brothers Hanged

The latest in hanged in South Africa were three brothers, Boy Mbatha, 38; Gerald Mbatha, 36; and Sipho Mbatha, 30.

They went to the gallows together last week for armed robbery and murder during a 1977 holdup.

Their mother, Merinah Mbatha, told a local newspaper yesterday that her sons had hoped at least one of them might be spared from execution.

"They didn't care who it was," she said. "They were concerned about how I would feel to lose three of my children in one day."



Wreckage of Swissair DC-8 that crashed and burst into flames at Athens airport.

Plane Carrying Radioactive Isotopes Overshoots Runway

14 Die in Swissair Crash at Athens Airport

ATHENS, Oct. 8 (UPI) — A Swissair DC-8 carrying 154 persons and a cargo of radioactive isotopes overshoot the runway at the Athens airport last night, plowed into a golf course and burst into flames, killing 14 persons.

Another 14 were injured, 10 of them seriously enough to require hospitalization, police said.

A team of nuclear experts at the crash site today led the search for the isotopes, including a small quantity of plutonium, which were carried in lead containers in the cargo hold.

A small amount of radiation was discovered to be leaking from the containers but an airport spokesman said initial reports indicated that the radiation danger was not serious.

"One fireman was found to have

a small amount of radiation on his hand," the spokesman said.

By early today, police had removed 14 charred bodies from the wreckage and accounted for the rest of the 142 passengers and 12 crew.

Victims' Nationalities

Swissair did not release the names of the victims but an airline spokesman said they included five West Germans, three Swiss, three Frenchmen, one Briton, a Belgian and a Swede.

The plane ran off the end of the Hellenikon Airport runway, next to the Olympia golf course. In Geneva, the Swiss news agency quoted the DC-8's captain, Fritz Schmutz, as saying that the condition of the runway was responsible for the accident.

"The aircraft was in good condi-

tion," he said. "It is my opinion

that the accident was caused by condition of the runway. I did everything I could. I was unable to skid the aircraft on the runway, skidded and refused to obey brakes. The entire thing lasted a few seconds."

He said he was warned by control tower that braking conditions on the runway were modest, with light rain falling. An airport worker said the victims may have been unable to get out of the plane because one of the emergency exit doors had failed to open.

There was some confusion in cause some of the emergency exits wouldn't open, but they got the 6 working and everyone was orderly," said Guy Stafford, a journalist from Portsmouth, England.

Some of the passengers were injured when one of the emergency chutes collapsed, officials said. Minister of Communications Alexander Papadopoulos said that a special committee was investigating the cause of the accident.

The plane, Flight 316 bound for Bombay and Peking, flew in for Zurich and Geneva on schedule as made a normal landing approach.

Alma Kowalczyk of Australia, one of the uninjured passengers said, "The plane skidded to halt and I looked out of the window and saw flames coming from the wing."

Dr. Jay Tata, one of several doctors traveling on the flight, Peking for an unofficial visit sponsored by the Chinese Public Health Ministry, said the passengers "were veiled down the chutes very fast."

"But flames and smoke were

everywhere in a very short time of

landing," he said.

8 Die in U.S. Crash

FLORENCE, Ky., Oct. 8 (UPI) — A commuter plane crashed, taking off, killing all eight persons aboard. The twin-engine Piper crashed at the airport, just across the Ohio River from Cincinnati. The plane was taking off on a flight to Nashville, Tenn.

Brezhnev Seeks Fast NATO Reply

BONN, Oct. 8 (WP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev called for quick Western response to the surprise, unilateral pledge made Saturday in East Berlin to move, during the next 12 months up to 20,000 of the roughly 400,000 Soviet troops stationed in East Germany and 1,000 of the estimated 7,000 Soviet tanks there.

In a joint communique with East German Communist Party chief, Erich Honecker, in East Berlin, the Soviet leader said: "A historical responsibility now rests on the leaders of the NATO states. We people await an answer. Will the leaders of the NATO states follow the good example of the Soviet Union with constructive steps or will they prefer to push Europe into dangerous new stage of the arms race?"

Western leaders thus far have acted with caution to what is widely acknowledged to be a clever proposal by Mr. Brezhnev that is both positive and negative in

contents.

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PARIS, OCTOBER 29 & 30, 1979

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Also representing the public sector at this two-day working seminar will be Christopher McMillon, Executive Director of the Bank of England, speaking on "Sterling and the EMS," Jacques van Ypersele, Chairman of the EEC Monetary Committee, and Philippe Jurgensen of the French Finance Ministry will further explore the future of the EMS.

Speakers from the private sector will include Treasurers of Peugeot-Citroen,

Sandoz and Continental Oil as well as senior officers from Morgan Guaranty Trust, International Harvester and other multinationals.

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Unifying 3 Armies Is a Key in Rhodesia

By William Borders

LONDON, Oct. 8 (NYT) — Inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia and scattered along its hilly border regions, more than 100,000 armed men are at war.

Getting them to put down their weapons and to unify their forces into a single, harmonious army is perhaps the greatest problem facing the diplomats who are struggling in bringing peace to the southern African country.

If the conference that Britain is conducting here agrees on a new constitution in the next few days, it will then turn to the transitional arrangements for putting the document into effect, and the army is a major item on that agenda.

"All the talk so far about things like who gets how many seats in Parliament is fine, but it's not where the power lies right now," said Lord Carver, a field marshal, and the author of a detailed British plan for unifying the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Army. "The power lies in the army and the police, and it is in this area that any peace initiative will succeed or fail."

Lord Carver, a former chief of the British Defense Staff, was appointed in 1977 to be the resident commissioner in Rhodesia, to supervise the transition to legal independence under the peace initiative

that was then in progress. That effort failed, but the principles of his army reunification plan are likely to be incorporated into whatever plan Britain proposes here if the conference gets that far without breaking down.

"The essential problem is to disarm the vast majority of the military forces on both sides and to fuse out of the rest a unified, loyal army," Lord Carver said.

The Rhodesian Army, including reservists, numbers more than 50,000 men. In addition, there are 20,000 policemen and other guards. On the other side, the guerrilla alli-

ances known as the Patriotic Front has perhaps 45,000 soldiers, most of them based outside the country, in Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique.

According to generals who have studied the problem, Zimbabwe Rhodesia would need, and could afford, an army of no more than about 10,000 men, if it were at peace, with perhaps another 10,000 reservists.

Thus, the problem is not only to persuade men who have been fighting each other suddenly to serve together on the same side, but also to persuade most of them to pack up and go home.

Another problem is that there are not just two sides. The Patriotic Front is itself an alliance of two rival groups, one led by Robert Mugabe, based in the east and drawing its strength primarily from the majority Mashona tribe; the other, led by Joshua Nkomo, based in the west and drawing its strength primarily from the Matabele, the historical enemies of the Mashonas. Their guerrilla forces are roughly equal in size.

Here at the London conference, Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe are united. But under a new government they could become rivals for leadership, with their armies increasingly distrustful of each other.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe

are united.

But under a new government

they could become rivals for

leadership, with their armies

increasingly distrustful of each

other.

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Crocodile Kills Diver Off Australian Coast

DARWIN, Australia, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — A 13-foot crocodile killed a skin diver while he was watching from the shore today, police reported.

Trevor Gaghan, 28, was skin-diving with a friend several hundred yards off shore at Nhulunbin about 400 miles east of Darwin when the crocodile struck. Gaghan's wife, Christine, who was watching from the beach, told police there was no warning of the attack. Her husband suddenly started screaming and struggling as the jaws of the crocodile, 200 yards later, he disappeared under the water.

Assad Plans Soviet Visit

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — Syrian President Hafez al-Assad will visit the Soviet Union in the second half of this month. Assad is reported today.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF INFANT FOOD INDUSTRIES

(ICIFI)



Geneva, 9 October 1979

INFANT NUTRITION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IS A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

- FACT:** Infant nutrition in developing countries is a concern for all.
- FACT:** Better and improved infant nutrition must be a shared responsibility - Governments, health professions and industry.
- FACT:** Industry is ready and willing to do its share, and to work side by side with health authorities all over the world.
- FACT:** Sensationalism and half-truths will not feed infants. But better knowledge and responsible commitment by all concerned can begin to eliminate infant malnutrition.
- FACT:** Breast-feeding is best, but sooner or later, every infant will need other foods for normal, healthy growth.
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To support practical projects identified as vital at the Meeting organised by the World Health Organisation and UNICEF.

To offer our expertise to Governments in educational programs which promote sound infant nutrition by encouraging breast feeding, better hygiene and improved maternal health.

To work with individual Governments in order to adopt precisely-worded codes of conduct, and to participate in working groups to maintain an open and informative dialogue with the industry and health professionals.

To support the concept of shared responsibility in developing programs designed to improve infant health all over the world. All of our member companies are urged to augment their efforts and initiatives even more.

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Soviet Pullback Gambit

The unilateral troop and tank withdrawal proposed by the Soviet Union should be treated as a gesture of good will and tested to see if it represents willingness to go further. It should not be attacked on the ground that it does not alter the military balance in Europe, where the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies currently have a substantial advantage. And, of course, it ought not be linked to NATO plans to counter Soviet medium-range, multiple warhead SS-20 missiles. There is no danger that NATO planners will be lulled into a sense of false security by the Soviet move, but the West German, British, Belgian and Dutch governments that must ultimately approve the stationing of advanced Pershing and Cruise missiles on European soil, for reasons of Soviet pressure, conviction and politics, are more likely to ascribe substance to the Soviet gesture where there is none.

Security in the modern world is based on balance — not just strategic nuclear balance, but a broader, deeper concept that embraces theater nuclear weapons and conventional arms. The European theater is currently out of balance. The West has nothing deployed to compete with the SS-20s based in the Soviet Union and targeted at Western Europe. NATO forces are outnumbered in combat-ready divisions by 47 to 27 and the Warsaw Pact has about 21,000 tanks deployed on the European plain to roughly 7,000 for NATO. It doesn't take a mathematician or a strategic thinker to recognize that the Soviet outback offer will hardly affect that equation. It should not be allowed to affect the West's vigilance. It is not the primary function of NATO to guess whether the Soviet Union would contemplate a conventional or nuclear war in Europe, but to be fully prepared for either. A NATO force that is roughly equal in strength to the Warsaw Pact force in Eu-

rope is the best guarantee that such preparation will serve its main purpose, the prevention of war.

The United States has signaled that once the NATO Alliance develops a policy aimed at achieving parity with the Warsaw Pact in theater nuclear weapons, the United States would be prepared to begin negotiating an agreement to control such weapons. This means, in effect, that the SALT-2 process could begin before the SALT-2 treaty is ratified. SALT-2 must now face a considerable challenge in the Senate, where the publicizing of the presence of a Soviet brigade in Cuba has hampered its chances of passage. The Carter administration felt compelled, probably correctly, to treat the Cuban incident as a test of its resolve. By and large, it passed that test without resorting to machismo.

The current Soviet gambit, linking NATO efforts to achieve strategic parity in Europe with an inconsequential withdrawal of Soviet troops and armor is a new challenge, but more to the West Germans, the Dutch, the Belgians and the British than to President Carter. There are those in the U.S. Senate who now undoubtedly will link their SALT votes to deployment or lack of deployment of the Pershing and Cruise missiles. Those governments must decide whether to avoid antagonizing the Russians and endangering detente by rejecting the missiles, thereby locking NATO into a position of inferiority and perhaps ruining the chances for SALT passage; or to respond in a temperate way to Moscow's carrot and stick. If the latter and more reasonable course is chosen, the carrot (symbolic troop and tank withdrawal) should be accepted as an earnest of good intentions and the stick (the Soviet threat aimed at keeping out the missiles) rejected as an idea whose time has not yet come.

The Bank and the Wreckers

The world's richest countries now funnel most of their development aid to the poor countries through the World Bank. But every year when Congress takes up the bill to appropriate the U.S. share of this aid, there's an attempt to wreck this great common endeavor. This year, unfortunately, the wreckers' amendment passed the House.

It says that none of the U.S. contribution can go to any of a short list of unpopular countries, headed by Vietnam. But all the money goes into one pot at the World Bank, the U.S. money along with the money from the West Germans and the British and the Kuwaitis and all the others. The World Bank's rules prohibit it from accepting money that carries discriminatory conditions. Otherwise, any donor country would be able to impose its own purposes and prejudices on the World Bank's whole operation.

In addition to Vietnam, the House amendment would prohibit the bank from aiding Laos, Cambodia, Angola and the Central African Republic. Why no help for the Central African Republic, where the average annual income is \$250 and life expectancy is 27 years shorter than in the United States? Because the Central African Republic was ruled

by the Emperor Bokassa, a man of whom the House disapproved. World Bank aid did nothing to support him while he was there, and the House vote contributed nothing to forcing him out. But he has departed since the House voted and, had it been the final vote in Congress, his unfortunate country would have remained cut off from any hope of further aid from the World Bank.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has reported the bank bill in decent and responsible form. When it comes to the Senate floor this week, someone will certainly attempt to impose the House amendment. Its purpose needs to be clearly stated. It is not intended merely to prevent U.S. dollars from going to five small countries that Congress doesn't like, but rather to destroy U.S. participation in the World Bank. That would destroy the bank itself.

The bank is an enterprise in which Americans can take deep pride. Under U.S. leadership it has made large contributions to the conditions of life in the world's poorest regions. That work is steadily gaining momentum. It would be terrible now to let the wreckers win.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Shelving the Little Red Book

Mao Tse-tung died three years ago and the Chinese Communist Party has put him in his place. It was not the pantheon. The Peking People's Daily declared that Mao was neither sage nor god, adding that "no individual is free of mistakes or fails to make errors. . . . We should not expect that every thesis and every instruction of Comrade Mao was precisely correct and perfect." And Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping was quoted as saying that love for a leader was a manifestation of love for the party, not meant "to deify the individual."

Earlier, a party spokesman, in a speech marking the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic, termed the Cultural Revolution that had been engineered by Mao "an appalling catastrophe suffered by all our people."

What's going on? Are Mao's successors doing to him what Khrushchev did to Stalin? Perhaps, but . . .

The Communist Party is trying vigorously to reassert its guiding role and disavowing any "cult of personality." During that catastrophic Cultural Revolution, it was deeply split by factions and, through Mao's manipulations, subordinated to the radical Shanghai clique and the wild young Red Guard

crusaders. Many of the party's elite members were purged, academe's groves were uprooted and thousands who might have become essential technological cadres were rusticated. It has taken a long time to undo the organizational damage. Some of the purges, including Deng, have been rehabilitated, and others plainly will be.

Yet, what is now taking place is the very thing that Mao sought to prevent by staging the Cultural Revolution: the institutionalization of a vested bureaucracy. That is inevitable: when revolutionaries take power, they become "establishment." It is also essential. China is embarked on ambitious plans to modernize and become a first-class power by the turn of the century. What that great, teeming country needs now more than anything else is direction and development, not continuing revolution and the purging of the technocrats it already has.

In short, the historic pragmatism of the Chinese has asserted itself; the ruler's "mandate of heaven" was always tested largely by the degree of the people's well-being. The party wants progress, not dogma.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

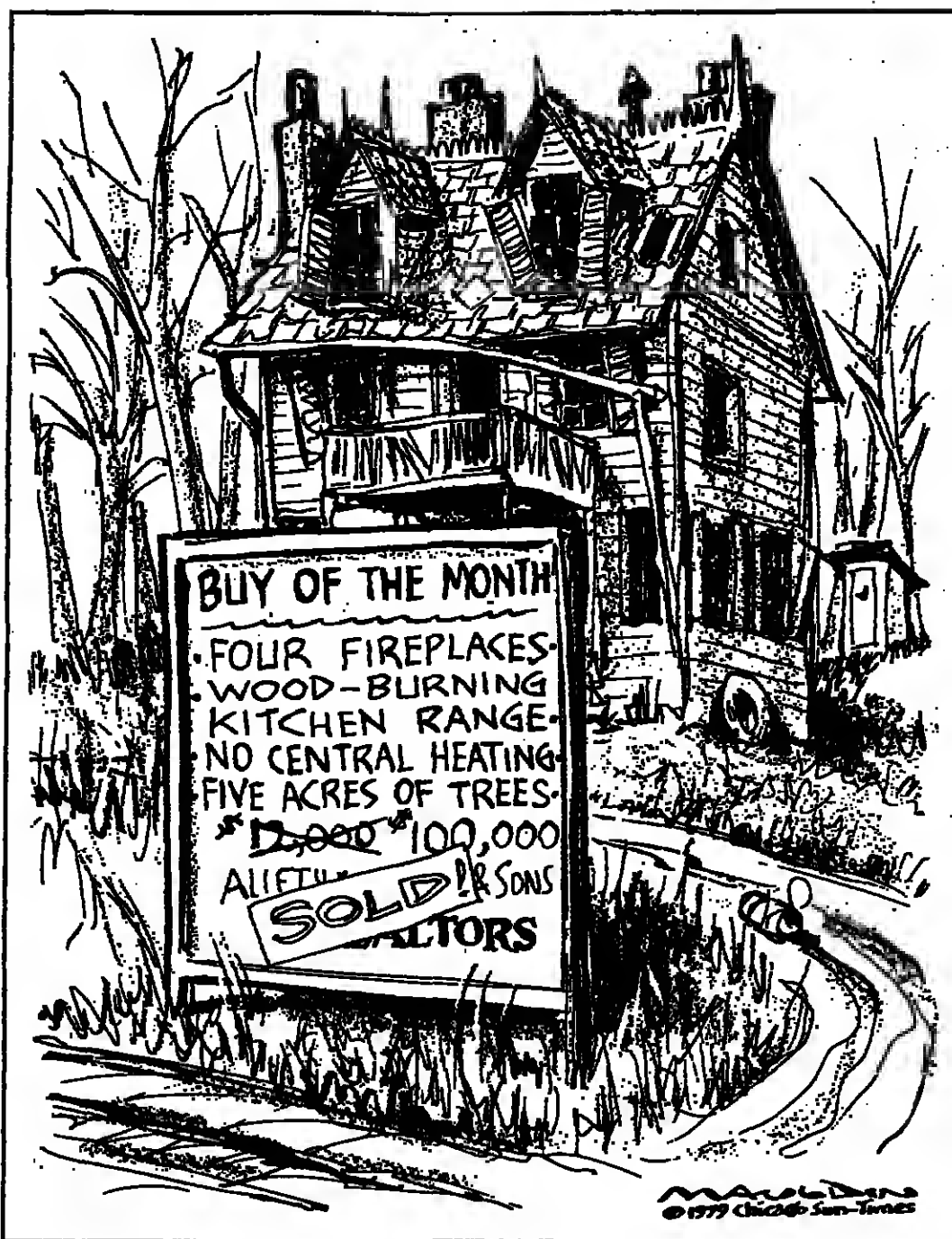
October 9, 1904

BELGRADE — There never was such simplicity as prevails at the Montenegrin court. Other republics are eaten up with etiquette by comparison. Prince Nikita has steered his little principality through stormy waters for more than 40 years, and is confident of his people's strength, but reads the signs of the times and knows that the peaceful haven it is as yet not near. Some of the Montenegrin mountaineers and shepherds are getting just a little bit angry with the Russian Big Brother for not letting them share the honors of the war with Japan. But a number of young Montenegrin boys go to Russia every year to be trained in the military schools.

Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1929

WASHINGTON — A statement issued from the White House yesterday announced that Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon does not intend to resign from the Cabinet during President Hoover's present term. A rumor had been circulating in Washington that Secretary Mellon intended to resign his portfolio. The announcement is regarded in some circles as something more than mere reassurance that the business appointment would not be upset this time. Secretary Mellon has held office longer than any of his predecessors since Gallatin, whose term extended from 1801 to 1814; serving in the Cabinets of both Jefferson and Madison.



A-Energy Fallout in Germany

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Though you won't find it in any dictionary, a popular word in the German language these days is *jein*.

A combination of *ja* and *nein*, it is tailor-made for politicians who either can't come up with the answers to embarrassing questions in a crunch, are reluctant to commit themselves, or don't want to upset any appeasers that might cost votes in the next election.

Jein — especially since the reactor accident at Harsburg, Pa. — has been the favored response hereabouts to the question of nuclear power as the solution to West Germany's future energy needs.

And, to a sense, it was again proffered as an answer of sorts last week by the executive committee of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD).

Vote

The committee voted 24 to 4 in favor of a complexly worded draft resolution, to be placed before the SPD's National Congress in Berlin in December, which provides for pushing ahead with construction of atomic plants if there is progress on installation of an integrated nuclear waste disposal center or, as an alternative, contractual agreement for intermediate waste disposal until such a center can be built.

The center in question, a \$3.5 billion nuclear dump and recycling plant, would be near the town of Gorleben in Lower Saxony where, however, opposition to it has been so strong that Ernst Albrecht, premier of Lower Saxony, a Christian Democrat (CDU/CSU), recently also reported to a convention *jein* when faced with the decision whether to build it or not.

Now, on the face of it, the SPD executive committee's draft resolution sounds sensible enough and more or less reflects the views of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who believes that, although energy conservation and greater use of West Germany's enormous coal reserves should be pushed, the country cannot do without nuclear power in the coming years.

The only trouble with the draft resolution is that it may not find much favor with large segments of the party and with the delegates at the upcoming party congress.

In Trouble?

But even if it does, Schmidt and the SPD are in trouble, because no issue matches the nuclear one of volatility or comes so close to threatening a split within the SPD. And that is something neither the SPD nor the chancellor can afford despite his 56 percent approval and 78 percent popularity rating in the most recent polls.

The politics of nuclear energy is, on the one hand, the issue least understood by the public in general in West Germany, but on the other hand, the one which they are subjected to the greatest array of conflicting plitudes, over-simplifications and emotional appeals by a broad spectrum of lobbies and special interest groups.

Yet, with the 1980 elections fast approaching and the campaign already well under way, atomic energy policy is emerging as a key issue. That was never more apparent than during Sunday's state elections where the Greening Party, as the ecological group is called, for the first time, won enough votes to seat a bloc of deputies in a state parliament.

Nuclear politics in West Germany can be divided into pre- and post-Harsburg eras. To be sure, general public attitudes seem not to have changed substantially as yet. According to a recent survey and analysis by the Allensbach Opinion Survey Institute, 53 percent of West Germans

continue to favor construction of new nuclear power plants — only a relatively small decline the average 60 percent in the years preceding the Three-Mile-Island accident.

Dramatic Change

But within the partisan political arena, things have changed dramatically.

There was a time when the anti-nuclear movement was largely a fringe phenomenon involving environmentalists and the government coalition parties' youth organization, such as the SPD's JUSO or the Free Democrat's (FDP) JUDO, and their left wings. There were, to be sure, a number of top-ranking party officials in the anti-nuclear camp as well, such as Erhard Eppler, the former development aid minister who now heads the SPD in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg. But on the whole, the broad consensus was that nuclear energy guaranteed industrial and technological growth and, by inference, jobs and prosperity.

But after Harsburg, the argument became more polarized and the split within two governing parties more pronounced. As a result, for example, was the FDP's Minister of Interior Gerhard Baum who expressed his readiness to reappraise the nuclear question and said: "We must ask ourselves whether atomic power is really indispensable in view of its risks compared to those of other energy forms."

And in many local branches of the parties, especially the SPD, resolutions have been passed against construction of new nuclear stations. Some have even called for total renunciation of nuclear energy and shutting down all existing plants.

They will be sending the delegates to the December party congress. Their vote could have far-reaching ramifications. If Schmidt's policy and the draft resolution are defeated or even only narrowly accepted, it would focus on what has been his dilemma for the five years he has been in office, namely, that despite his unprecedented public popularity he is not really his own party's chancellor and does not enjoy the support within the SPD ranks that he does among the electorate. But knowledge of this hurts the SPD's election chances.

Will They Bolt?

If, on the other hand, the anti-nuclears are defeated, will they bolt and join the Greening Party as many dissident Social Democrats have already done? In an interview last weekend Eppler rejected that notion flatly, saying: "I find it odd that the prospects of a controversial vote out-

come at a party congress are met with rumors about a split in the party."

At the same time, however, he made it clear that even widespread support of last week's draft resolution would not mean an end to the debate.

"*Jein*," it seems, is not an answer either.

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Pope on Mideast: Israel, Unblessed

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — On the general themes he struck in his United Nations speech — peace and the dignity of man — Pope John Paul II was inspiring. But on the single specific political issue with which he dealt, the Middle East, his words were dispiriting: an example of the parochialism he otherwise denied.

As an admirer of this uncommon and bumbling man, I had hoped that by example as by word he would show how political questions can be addressed from a moral point of view. But on the one such question he did address, he stepped forward, regrettably, as an organization man — whose organization, moreover, has a distressingly backward-looking view.

On the Middle East question, the pope expressed what would have been instantly understood, if others had expressed it, as the position of the Arab rejectionist front. It is a position that dismisses the Camp David process whose first fruit was the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, that brushes past Israel's claims for security and recognition of its existence and sovereignty, and that identifies the Palestinian issue as the only one in the Mideast requiring a "just settlement."

Fair Question

Many people have questioned whether the Camp David process will produce a comprehensive peace. Fair question. But the pope went further, suggesting that Camp David would have "no value" if it did not. Think of it: the first Arab-Israeli peace treaty, one that virtually rules out another major Mideast war, one that provides at least a framework in which further steps might be taken. "No value?"

He went on to skip over the very fact of Israel, not once calling the country by name, asking merely for "an equitable recognition of the rights of all," and thereby withholding sanction from Israel's demands for Arab recognition and acceptance. The Palestinian cause alone received a papal blessing. The most avenging Arab in John Paul's UN audience, the most oil-sapped European, the chic-est American, might have done it the same way.

From there it was but a step to reaffirm Vatican support for "a special statute that, under international guarantees . . . would respect the particular nature of Jerusalem." The pope managed entirely to avoid acknowledging that the city whose

status he would transform happen to be the capital of one sovereign state (Israel) and, for that matter, the prospective capital of perhaps another (Palestine).

Internationalization is an old and absurd idea, a complete nonstarter, whose appeal to the Vatican presumably lies in its promise of an enhanced Jerusalem role. Others, of course, favor the idea for its promise of saving Jerusalem from the Jews.

The pope concluded his Mideast remarks by suggesting a return with unspecified but seemingly minor adjustments — to the traditional formula of Christian-Muslim power-sharing in Lebanon. While worked, the Christians found the formula eminently satisfactory. It was shredded in the Lebanese civil war of the mid-1970s. How can it now be restored?

To be sure, everything the pope said was consistent with the Vatican's refusal since the establishment of Israel to recognize the Jewish state and to establish diplomatic relations with it. His words on Lebanon will, some-time church in interest in sustaining the Christian community there.

Still, it was painful to see the pope putting his enormous prestige and moral authority behind a set of such shopworn and, in current circumstances, mischievous political ideas. And surely they are, mischievous, if John Paul II can make a saint-like progress across the international stage without leading his church to recognition of Israel without even deigning to call Israel by name, does not that work against Palestinian accommodation of Israel?

Moral Support?

Does that not reinforce the evident Palestinian tendency to hope Israel will somehow disappear? Does it not lend a subtle moral support to efforts to make Israel disappear?

Why do the pope and his church stick to a Mideast policy laid on decades ago, before Israel had put down roots, before the church began to modernize its attitude toward Jews, before the present opportunity opened for the church, by recognizing Israel, to make a real contribution to Palestinian-Israeli reconciliation and to peace? I cannot believe this pope would hew to this policy if he thought about it anew.

©1979, The Washington Post.

Inherit the Wind

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Two headlines, on the front page of the same paper, together carry a message about where the world is going. The first: "Continuing Mexican Oil Spill Baffles Industry Experts." And the second: "Army Chief Favors East Coast Oil Refinery." Fought by Environmentalists.

It is four months since that well in the Gulf of Mexico blew out. Mexico's state oil company has sent its own technicians and foreign experts to try to stop the flow, spending millions in the attempt. But 10,000 barrels of oil are still gushing out of those broken pipes every day.

The Mexican disaster illustrates a phenomenon of contemporary life: The technology of exploitation has raced ahead of the technology of control. We have invented a thousand ways to exploit the earth and release its natural forces. But we are not masters of the processes we have created.

Risks Are Great

The risks are great, and we know that. But economic forces — and very likely psychological ones, too — press us on. In the hope of short-term benefits we risk long-term damage that we do not know how to prevent. We build an oil refinery in a place where the inevitable spills will damage a basic resource: food.

The refinery approved the other day by the secretary of the army, Clifford L. Alexander, would be built where the Elizabeth River joins the Chesapeake Bay, in Portsmouth, Va. The Chesapeake Bay is a marine wonder of the earth, an extraordinarily productive body of water. It is rich in blue crabs and oysters, and many varieties of fish spawn in the bay and its tributaries.

Modern technology has already done fearful damage to the waters of the Chesapeake. The manufacture of kepone dumped chemical poison into the James River before it was stopped. All fishing had to be banned in that area, and no practical quick way was found to remove the accumulated chemical residue.

In approving the new oil refinery, Alexander said it would meet "state-of-the-art standards" for environmental safeguards. No doubt

it would. The problem is the state of the art. Official candor would require facing the fact that we do not know how to prevent oil spills at refineries. So the question for decision is whether we have to accept almost certain damage to basic resources.

Fighting Words

"The environment," as a phrase has nowadays joined the category of fighting words. Those who want to protect it face a hard-hat argument that they are elitists concerned more with esthetics than economic necessity. In fact, the human longing for natural beauty is not confined to any elite; we nearly all respond to the curve of a beach or the lift of a mountain. But in protecting the environment we care for other fundamental interests.

Public health is one. The Environmental Protection Agency operates today, according to its officials, as virtually a public health organization. It is not hard to see why. Most of the dramatic environmental catastrophes in recent years have had medical consequences: the chemicals in the Love Canal, the poisoned cattle feed in Michigan that has spread its effects throughout that state, the air pollution in Los Angeles, the endangered water supplies all over the country.

"We complain about the cost of regulation," one official said — "of environmental controls. But if we don't limit the damage, what about the cost in medical bills and human suffering?"

Food Supply

Another fundamental interest at stake in battles over the "environment" is the U.S. food supply. Shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico and fish in Chesapeake Bay are at risk, not theoretically but imminently. An even more compelling example of danger is the plan to drill for oil in Georges Bank, the richest fishing region in the world.

The trouble is that those concerns of health and resources are so basic that they are hard to measure. Hence they may be vulnerable to the arguments for short-term inter-

ests that can be quantified: the convenience of a new refinery, the need for jobs in a particular union tract, and so on.

In the U.S. system, the more fundamental concerns may also be vulnerable to localism. Congress has days seems a collection of local principles, more responsive to local pressures than to the national interest. An example to hand is the behavior of Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee on the Tellico Dam. For the pettiest of local reasons, he pushed through legislation to complete the dam despite definitive findings that it would be economically wasteful as well as damaging to the land.

Relay on President

We rely primarily on the president to assert national interests against local and special interests. President Carter ran as a believing environmentalist, and until recently he acted accordingly. But something has happened. Could it be politics?

He had a chance to educate — in lead — when the Tellico Dam came to him. But instead of vetoing it and explaining why, he signed it with regret "as expressing the will of the Congress."

Could there be a feeble excuse for caving in? Now his officials have approved drilling on Georges Bank and a Chesapeake Bay refinery. For a handful of election states, I think, Mr. Carter is trading away what could have been a great legacy of his administration.

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Obituaries

Jayaprakash Narayan, Indian Statesman

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Jayaprakash Narayan, 76, a disciple of non-violence who brought opposition forces together to defeat Indira Gandhi's government in 1977, died today at his home in Patna, eastern India.

The revered elder statesman died in his sleep, the United News of India reported. He had suffered from heart and kidney trouble.

Mr. Narayan removed from the national scene the last of the prominent leaders who worked with Mahatma Gandhi for the independence of India.

His political career, spanning half a century, was marked by a series of triumphs and disappointments with politics and a commitment to the struggle for India's independence from Britain. But he never hesitated to acknowledge that in doing so, he was betraying his pacifist beliefs.

Mr. Narayan played an important role in the struggle for India's independence from Britain. But he never hesitated to acknowledge that in doing so, he was betraying his pacifist beliefs.

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Elizabeth Bishop
BOSTON, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Elizabeth Bishop, 68, a Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, died at her home Saturday.

Ms. Bishop's books included "North and South" and "Complete Poems." She won a Pulitzer Prize in 1956. Ms. Bishop taught poetry at Harvard, MIT and New York University.

Anastasio Orlandos
ATHENS, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Anastasio Orlandos, 92, dean of Greek

archaeologists, died Saturday in Piraeus, his family said yesterday.

Mr. Orlandos was responsible for restoration work on the Propylaea, the monumental gateway to the Acropolis, and at the temple of Poseidon at Sounion.

Wilmarth S. Lewis
HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP) — Wilmarth S. Lewis, 83, whose scholarly devotion to the 18th century historian Horace Walpole brought him wide recognition, died here yesterday.

Mr. Lewis had assembled a vast collection of Walpole materials at his home in Farmington. For four decades he edited letters and other writings by Walpole, which have been published in 39 volumes by Yale University. Three volumes are as yet unpublished, and an index fills six more volumes.

Don Magnuson
SEATTLE, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Don Magnuson, 68, a former award-winning reporter for the Seattle Times and a five-term U.S. congressman,

died of an apparent heart attack in his apartment. He was found dead Friday.

Ken Strong
NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Ken Strong, 73, a former professional football star with the New York Giants, died Friday, apparently of a heart attack. A running back and one of the first place-kicking specialists in pro football, Strong scored 319 points over a professional career extending from 1929 to 1947.

Loss Estimated at More Than \$4 Billion
Drought Tests Strength of India's Farms

By Stuart Auerbach
NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (UPI) — The crops withered and turned brown in fields within sight of the Taj Mahal, the laboriously dug 70-foot-deep well useless for irrigation because there was no diesel fuel for the pump.

Deep in debt after buying the pump and digging the well, a farmer in Agra, 100 miles southeast of here in the state of Uttar Pradesh, now fears the loss of his five acres of land to moneylenders. The drought has severely damaged crops in 14 of India's 31 states, and is being called the worst to hit the country in this century.

Across India, government officials estimate the value of crops lost to the drought at \$4.37 billion.

The summer drought is providing the first real test of India's new agricultural strength. Many economists — including officials of the World Bank — said last spring that Indian agriculture was vigorous enough to withstand the effects of a monsoon without causing widespread famine or forcing large-scale food imports.

While the amount of land being irrigated — a key to this agricultural strength — has doubled over the last five years, efforts to move water from wells to fields have been frustrated by shortages of electric power and diesel fuel.

Not In Time
Under pressure from farmers who have tried to force diesel trucks from highways to get fuel for their water pumps, the government has increased the allotment to farmers.

But observers here believe that the action came too late to salvage crops that should have been watered by the summer monsoon, which provided too little moisture for most of the country.

India's fall harvest is expected to be at least 12 million tons short of last year's record crop of 130 million tons. Only storehouses bulging with 20 million tons of grain reserves collected during the last

four years of good harvests are preventing a famine.

"Five years ago, a drought of this severity would have been a disaster," said the agriculture minister, M.S. Swaminathan. "This is the first time in history India is facing a drought with substantial grain reserves."

Nonetheless, reports from across this vast country show that millions of people — most of them landless farm workers who already live on the brink of starvation — are suffering from lack of food.

The newspaper Economic Times reported from a village in the state of Bihar — one of the hardest hit by the drought — that some people had not eaten in four days because they were unable to get work to buy food.

Although there have been no reported deaths from starvation there,

government officials estimate that 6 million people are going hungry.

In the desert state of Rajasthan, farmers are moving their livestock to areas where there might be more feed. Drinking water for 500 villages has dried up and the water in 165 villages is unfit for human consumption. In all, 20 million people in 25,000 villages are suffering from lack of water.

In Andhra Pradesh, crop losses total \$1.25 million and more than half the irrigated land is barren. Crops there will yield from 40 to 45 percent of normal levels.

Problem Compounded
The most shocking loss occurred in Punjab, the breadbasket of India. In that state, which has piled up record crops year after year, the drought is cutting production by at least 20 percent, and farmers are angry over the lack of power to run pumps that were purchased to irrigate the fields.

It is lack of power and fuel that compounds the effects of the drought. If all the land available for irrigation had been watered, statistics would be different, experts here agree.

While the government is pushing a food-for-work program to feed the hungry and scientific farming to save the crops, farmers are resorting to old superstitions to bring the rains.

In Uttar Pradesh, naked women, filled the fields at night to appease the rain god. In another area — on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh — 500 dogs were fed in a special feast and several blind virgins ate skimmed yogurt after day-long meditation.

Videla on Visit to Japan
TOKYO, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Argentine President Jorge Videla was welcomed to Japan today by Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako. His visit is designed to improve political and economic relations.

The president also reduced the jail sentence of a third former minister and announced he was releasing 38 prisoners in line with a pledge made when he seized power last month, the radio said in a broadcast monitored in Islamabad last weekend.

The broadcast was the first indication that the former defense minister, Gen. Abdul Kadir, the former planning minister, Sultan Ali Keshmud, and the former public works minister, Mohammad Rafi, had been tried. The three were arrested in August and accused of involvement in a plot to topple the government of then president Nur Mohammed Taraki. It had been announced that they would be tried in public for treason.

Dr. Joseph Raseta
ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar, Oct. 8 (AP) — Dr. Joseph Raseta, 95, the nationalist who was con-

Talks Stalled With Russians, Chinese Report
PEKING, Oct. 8 (UPI) — China said today its normalization talks with the Soviet Union have been stalled since their start two weeks ago because the two sides have not been able to agree on an agenda.

The Chinese news agency said "no agreement has been reached on the agenda" for the talks in Moscow, where a Chinese delegation arrived Sept. 23. "Thus formal negotiations have not yet started," the agency said.

It said that the talks aimed at normalizing relations between the two nations, were stalled over Moscow's insistence that they be confined to negotiations on bilateral issues, such as the dispute over their 4,700-mile border. The Chinese want an open agenda to discuss what they consider to be the larger threat of Soviet involvement in Indochina, Africa and the Middle East.

In another report, the agency disclosed today that a Vietnamese soldier and a Chinese border guard were killed in an exchange of gunfire across the Chinese-Vietnamese frontier on Sept. 21. It said three Vietnamese soldiers were wounded in the shooting that, according to the Chinese account, started after the Vietnamese crossed into China's Yunnan province.

Timmerman Joins Staff Of Israeli Newspaper
TEL AVIV, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — Former Argentine editor Jacobo Timmerman, expelled from Buenos Aires after more than two years under house arrest, has joined the staff of the Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv, the paper announced.

Mr. Timmerman, founder and former editor of the liberal Buenos Aires newspaper La Opinion, arrived here Sept. 27 and was immediately granted Israeli citizenship. He had been detained in Argentina since April, 1977, on suspicion of aiding leftist guerrillas.

Individual Enterprises May Ease Unemployment
Chinese Giving New Push to Small Trades, Services

By Fox Butterfield
PEKING, Oct. 8 (NYT) — The entrance to the Balizhuang Hotel is an unobtrusive flight of concrete steps leading down into the ground. It may be the world's only hotel built in a subterranean bomb shelter.

The hotel was put together by 10 unemployed young men and women from the Balizhuang neighborhood in Peking. They made its 104 iron beds by hand and installed the hotel's plumbing and ventilation in part of the capital's enormous underground civil defense works. They now operate the hotel.

A few miles away, on the Great Wall of China, foreign tourists have recently been besieged by peddlers touting everything from cold drinks to "antique" coins — another new sight for Communist China.

The underground hostelry and the hawkers are part of an attempt by the government to revive small trades and services run by local initiative, what are known as collective enterprises. In the United States, they might be called individual enterprise, though under Communist law they are not owned by individuals.

The employees of the collectives, which are locally managed, are paid salaries, but the profits are diverted to the state. And there have been reported cases of funds saved for new equipment being confiscated by the state. Recently, economists have urged the government to be more generous with the collectives.

Poor Cousins
The collectives, as opposed to big state-owned factories, have long been the poor cousins of China's Communist system. They have been regarded as "a tail of capitalism," a vestige of the bad old days before the Communists came to power in 1949, and work in them has been viewed as degrading.

Workers in the collectives have been paid about a third less than their counterparts in state factories. They seldom get free medical care or pensions, as the others do. And they do not have the lifetime job security provided by the big factories that is regarded by many Chinese as a major accomplishment of Communism.

As a result, the number of private enterprises as well as the small traders and vendors, from knife sharpeners, cobblers, bouse painters, and barbers to sidewalk restaurants and handicraft factories, has shrunk by two-thirds since the 1950s, according to a recent report by the Chinese news agency. At the same time, the population has grown by more than 400 million.

Peking's rediscovery of the collectives has two purposes. The government hopes that they can reduce the

vast number of unemployed young people in the cities, who have become a major problem for the government. At the same time, Peking sees the collectives as a way to provide many services that have become almost impossible to find.

For example, it is impossible for a person to get a snack in the middle of the morning or after 2 p.m. because restaurants are open only at fixed hours for breakfast, lunch or dinner. Similarly, if a bicycle has a flat tire, it may take hours, or days, to find a shop that will fix it in some parts of the country.

Exactly how many people are unemployed is unclear because the figures released by the government are somewhat contradictory. One senior official has spoken of 20 million persons. At the National People's Congress last June, it was said that jobs had to be found for 7.5 million city people this year. Over each of the next five years, the People's Daily has estimated, more than 3 million students will finish school in the cities and need jobs. Only 4 percent will be able to go to college.

Peking has compounded the problem by its system of assigning jobs to school graduates rather than letting them find work on their own. In fact, the Chinese term for unemployment is *dai jye*, or "waiting for work," meaning that a person has not yet received his assignment.

In Peking, out of an urban population of 4.7 million, 400,000 are waiting, according to recent articles in Peking.

The collectives offer a relatively cheap and flexible alternative, requiring much less state investment than the big factories. Some have proved successful, like a handicraft shop in western Peking that produces painted eggshells for export. The People's Daily said that the small factory earned \$200,000 in foreign exchange last year.

300 Licenses Issued in Peking
PEKING, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — The city of Peking has issued more than 300 licenses to individuals to practice private enterprise in the handicraft and repair trades, the Chinese news agency said today.

Especially in Poorer Countries
U.S. Says Global Cigarette Use Jumps

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — The number of smokers in the world increased dramatically last year, with the biggest increases appearing to be in the poorer sectors, according to the Department of Agriculture.

World tobacco consumption reached a record 4.96 million tons, and the increase of more than 3.5 percent was the largest since 1973. Most tobacco goes into cigarettes, 4.2 trillion of which were smoked last year — 100 billion more than the previous year. According to earlier figures from the department, people spend \$85 billion to \$100 billion annually on cigarettes.

Americans smoke less than they used to. In the 15 years since the surgeon general's first report on smoking and health, 30 million Americans have quit. In January the surgeon-general reported that the percentage of American adults who smoke has declined to 33 from 42 in 1964.

There also have been declines in some other advanced industrial countries, due to high taxes as well as to campaigns on the connection between tobacco and disease.

But in the poorer countries, people are smoking more. A pamphlet produced by the Worldwatch Institute, a private research organization, says: "Throughout most of Africa, vendors must break open packs and sell cigarettes one by one. In isolated Sudanese towns, for example, one sees young men with annual incomes equivalent to only a few hundred dollars buying Benson and Hedges cigarettes at 10 cents apiece."

Between 1969 and 1973, according to the Agriculture Department, the Sudan made about 639 million cigarettes a year and imported 666

million. In 1977 it made 700 million and imported 900 million.

The story is similar in Asia and Latin America. Bangladesh, one of the poorest countries, does not import many cigarettes, but it produced 10.1 billion in 1974 and 11.7 billion in 1977.

In countries where wealth is growing more rapidly, the use of cigarettes has increased markedly. Venezuela manufactured 16.2 billion in 1974 and 20.3 in 1977.

A review prepared by the Office of Smoking and Health — part of the U.S. Public Health Service — records declines in Britain, Canada and Sweden. Production of cigarettes has gone down in West Germany and France, though French taste for imported brands of the U.S. type boosted actual sales in 1978.

"Total French consumption may level off in the short term because of the issuance of new anti-tobacco instructions," the U.S. Agriculture Department predicted last year, "but is expected to recover in the middle term."

Warnings Ignored
In Japan, an estimated 35 million smokers got through a pack a day each in 1977. The Office of Smoking and Health said that the Japanese are increasing their daily consumption despite an anti-smoking drive that includes education programs, health warnings on packages and limits on advertising.

"It will have little effect on consumption in the near term," the Agriculture Department predicted.

In 1977, the United States exported nearly 67 billion cigarettes, twice as many as it was selling in the early years of the decade. Under the Food for Peace program, the U.S. exported 639 million cigarettes a year and imported 666

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Under the Food for Peace program, the U.S. exported 639 million cigarettes

Fashion

Shows Keep Designers
In Many Other Lines

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 8 (IHT) — Fashion is a game quite a few people play. Most do it for money, a few for kicks. That is, until they discover that fashion pays, then they don't for money too.

Designers used to design clothes for people to wear. Now they design clothes to get their names in the papers so that they can sell perfumes, scarves, glasses or whatever. The smartest have it down to such a sys-

tem they even sell chocolates and wines. It has little to do with fashion but that's another story.

Customers do not seem to mind. They even are glad to play along by wearing clothes with the designers' names printed all over. They think it gives them status. They know what's getting status — not to mention money.

To be in the fashion world is to live counterclockwise all the time. For instance, right now, while the Northern Hemisphere is bracing itself for winter, fashion pros are looking at bikinis. By the same token, while normal people head for the beach, the same pros swelter looking at furs.

In order to keep up with the latest trends, fashion people keep gyrating all over the world, often faster than the speed of sound. They go to Europe for ideas, to Asia for cheap labor. They start with one city, move on to the next, and when they are finished they start all over again. Last week it was Milan, this week a new round starts in Paris. It's a miracle they make any money at all considering the time they stay away from their desks.

The collections are special rites but that's where the action is. Although they are both uncomfortable and unrealistic, everybody wants to attend. There is even a black market for tickets to very special shows.

— more choice
— more style
— better prices

the **cashmere house**

the great Parisian specialist for 100% pure cashmere

you will find the best and largest choice of cashmeres as well as the marvelous cashmeres of **Alexandre Savin**

the fashion leaders

2, rue d'Aguesseau, Paris-8^e
(corner 60^e St-Hippolyte) Tel. 265.42.61

Monday to Saturday
from 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.



Faces at Milan: Michael Cody of Womens Wear Daily, Anna Piaggi, of various Vogues.

You can tell who is who just by watching who is sitting where. The most famous (and, alas, often oldest) sit in the front row. The youngest, and prettiest (all assistants to front-rowers) sit in the second row. The nobodies sit at the back. The old ones keep wishing they were younger. The young ones keep wishing they were sitting in the front row. The ones at the back are happy just to be sitting there.

The Americans are the most cheerful, maybe because they are in Europe. After all, to be seen so far away from home gives them instant status. That is why they are so happy to see each other. Back home, they probably never saw hello. But over here, Macy's talks to Gimbel's and Vogue to Harper's.

The Italians are friendly, but nobody takes them seriously. The Germans don't talk, not even to each other. The French talk to the French and ignore everybody else. The Japanese just take pictures.

As far as looks go, magazine editors are, on the whole, better groomed than the daily press. For one thing, they have more time. For another, they take their fashion stuff seriously. They go by their magazine's policies. If it says young, they dress young. If it says khaki, they all wear safari suits. If it says military, they walk in like platoons.

Smart Dressers

The smartest ones stick to their old Chanel. The mannequins are even smarter. They wear old Levi's and Carriers. They can. They're making \$800 a show. But then, they lose it all fast, because they are all dumb enough to fall in love with poor photographers instead of being kept by rich millionaires, as in the movies.

The collections are often broken up with applause. The designers make sure of that by planting their own people. The trouble is, as the applause keeps coming from the same corner, they're quickly found out.

Some designers often panic at the idea that they won't get enough of a crowd. So, even if they've sent 1,000 tickets for 200 seats, they keep ask-

ing their friends and the friends of their friends. The result is chaos and chaos is dangerous. For buyers are strange. If they get pushed around too much, they get mad and don't buy. Sometimes they even skip the show.

Now and then, as last week in Milan, the organizers try to help by concentrating all the shows in one single exhibition hall with the charm of a bunker. But then, all the pros have to do is go from one collection to another. They are given everything, tele. typewriters, bars, banks and telephones — except that the latter never seem to work. They also get fed. Too much.

But after a day of going around and around like zombies, they're very happy to go out. It's an exhilarating as surfacing from a submarine.

In Paris, it all happens around Les Halles nowadays, and that is charming because of all the small

cafes and restaurants — not to mention the sex shops. When it rains, it's another story. Those tents can get pretty soggy.

After the collections, people scream and applaud, especially the models, and since there are always at least 50 of them on the runway, they make quite a noise. The designer comes out, sheds a tear or two, his models kiss him. Smeared with lipstick, he kisses his models. Then they all go backstage and kiss everybody else, while grim-looking women pack the dresses away neatly, very neatly, in plastic bags. They know which side their bread is buttered on.

It's a miracle anybody survives the heat, the crush, the schedule. But fashion people are a resilient species because, despite repeated cries that never, never again, they keep turning up, year in, year out, until they drop dead. Preferably in the middle of a fashion show.

Music in Berlin

Depressing Debussy, a Fanciful Ravel

By Paul Mor

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (IHT) — This city's annual Festival Weeks have closed with two exclamations marks that any festival in the world might envy. The Deutsche Oper provided one with the first staging ever of the recently completed fragmentary sketches left by Claude Debussy for the short opera he had hoped to make out of Poulenc's story "The Fall of the House of Usher."

The Chilean composer Juan Allende Blin provided the labor of resuscitation and plastic surgery, patiently accumulating his material from Debussy's adopted daughter, Dolly de Tinnin, France's Biliotheque Nationale, and five other sources. Including some fairly extensive patches of spoken dialogue, it all adds up to about 45 minutes.

Debussy concocted his own creepy, steamy libretto about the sick, all but physical relationship between Roderick Usher and his sister Madeline. He sometimes had a most unlikely hand with literature; if parts of the "Pelléas and Melisande" libretto today seem old-fashioned, that text stands up like an ageless masterpiece compared to this one. Sadder of all, one finds precious little of Debussy's genius here.

The work closes a double bill that opens with one of the rare productions of Maurice Ravel's most enchanting vocal score, "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges," notable mostly for Pet Halmén's decor, particularly his fanciful costumes, and for having not a soprano in the title role but a little boy, Nikolaus Lehnhoff, has given both works adequate productions, with opposite conducting by Jesus Lopez Cobas and several outstanding vocal performances.

During the evening's final curtain calls, Juan Allende Blin looked incensed, and justly so, by the boos that greeted the team responsible for bringing the Debussy onto the stage, and he has conscientiously added a worthwhile footnote to the body of work left by a composer of towering genius, if not a very impressive one.

The night before, the Philharmonie became the scene of one of the most emotionally charged events in this city's postwar musical

history: Leonard Bernstein's belated debut as guest conductor of the Berlin Philharmonie. The concert, a benefit for Amnesty International, proved so laden with symbolic import that musical values almost had to take second place.

Bernstein's public political stand has long since made him a symbol of the militantly anti-Nazi, anti-despotism Jew. Inference drawn during his several previous appearances here with the New York Philharmonic and the Israel Philharmonic have made it clear that this city, its audience and its own great orchestra, have for him a special symbolic significance inevitably associated with Adolf Hitler's Third Reich. All this infused Bernstein's first confrontation with the Berlin Philharmonie.

He devoted his entire concert to a single work by a Jewish composer

banned here between 1933 and 1945: Gustav Mahler's Ninth Symphony. From a seat behind the orchestra and to one side, in this eccentric, wrap-around hall, the violins were almost inaudible, with the brass and percussion unacceptably predominant, rendering a conscientious assessment of the performance impossible.

The experience moved Bernstein himself to tears. He locked the orchestra's Jewish concertmaster in a long embrace, kissed one of his neighbors, shook hands with many other players, and, tears streaming, repeatedly applauded and blew kisses to the orchestra. One musician, a member of Herbert von Karajan's own Berlin Philharmonie — called it simply "The greatest orchestral concert I've ever heard." The standing ovation the Berlin audience accorded Bernstein lasted almost 12 minutes.

Publishing

Japan's Big Book Binge

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's publishers cranked out more than a billion books last year.

Pointing out that the total represents almost 10 books for every one of Japan's 115 million citizens, the Japan Book Publishers Association also reports that the number of books produced annually has doubled in the last seven years.

"There's a saying in the industry that sales will continue to rise as long as the cities keep growing and the trains keep running," said Ryochi Kurosaki, a senior employee of central Tokyo's Yasei Book Center, possibly the world's largest bookstore under one roof.

However, the commuters who strap-hang with one hand and hold a book in the other are only a small

segment of a public that devours everything from harum-scarum comic books to translations of such imports as U.S. economist John Kenneth Galbraith's "Age of Uncertainty."

Priced at the equivalent of \$10 — about average for a new book here — Galbraith's work sold 400,000 copies. That's only middling in a country where, according to Masakazu Shigeoka, director of the book publishers association, many bestsellers easily top the million mark.

As might befit a nation where the biggest daily newspapers have circulations of 11 or 12 million, Japan has long claimed the world's highest literacy rate, saying that nearly 100 percent of its people can read and write.

Skeptics say the figure may be inflated, because the official criterion for literacy is the ability to sign one's name.

Moreover, one needn't be especially literate to spend time with the manga (comic) books that make up about 20 percent of Japan's published material.

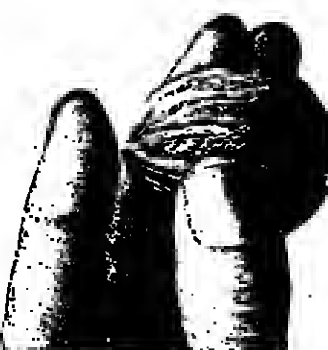
These 100-page pulp magazines feature serialized stories that are short on text and long on crudely drawn gore, sex, fantasy and sports. Some run to 7 million copies a week; one baseball manga sold 25 million copies.

Tokyo's Research Institute for Publications, which monitors Japanese reading habits for the book publishers association, reported recently that while 91 percent of the people spend time reading every day, the average had dropped from 44 minutes in 1976 to 38 minutes last year.

That reported shift coincides with other polls showing that television, sports and other recreational pursuits consume an increasing part of a Japanese person's day.

Waverley Root

History of Walnut Tough to Crack



PARIS — For the ancient Romans, the walnut was a portrait of the human brain. The outer green husk (which many walnut eaters have never seen) was the scalp. The hard shell of the kernel was the protective skull. The thin envelope inside, with its paperylike partition between the two halves of the nut, was the membrane. And the convoluted nut itself represented the two hemispheres of the cerebrum.

Presented with such promising material to start with, one might have expected the myth-making ancients to have produced something particularly elaborate in the way of a legend, for they had shown great ingenuity with much scainter premises (for the cabbage, for instance), but, inexplicably, they pursued the subject no farther. They contented themselves with naming the walnut *juglans* (Jupiter's acorn), and asserting that it cured headaches. A few centuries later, the "Ménagier de Paris" (1393) said that it caused headaches.

The walnut goes back so far that nobody knows where it originated. We often read that it is a native of Persia, but that is only because Pliny called it the Persian nut and said that it had been introduced into Italy from that country. He was not a witness of its arrival. Varro, who unrelated him by nearly a century and a half, had already recorded its presence in Italy in his time, and the Greek philosopher Theophrastus, nearly 2½ centuries before Varro, wrote of it under the name of *karwan* — or at least, we are told this was the walnut he had in mind. *Karwan* meant a nut in general; the walnut, strictly speaking, was *karwan basitikon*, the kingly nut.

Just as the ancient Romans called *Juglans regia* the Persian nut because they got it from Persia, either directly or via Greece or Asia Mi-

nor, so Americans call the same species the English walnut because they got it from England. In neither case does the geographic adjective throw light on the ultimate origin of the walnut. Persia was probably included within its range at the most distant period to which we can trace it, but it was lost in a much wider area which spread from southwestern Europe and/or Asia Minor to the Himalayas, where it grows on slopes at altitudes of 8,000 feet. Majority opinion seems to be that within this territory its point of birth was somewhere in India, where walnuts were particularly important in Kashmir.

Wherever it started, the walnut had already covered a good deal of ground in prehistoric times. The oldest find of walnut shells was in the Shanidar caves of northern Iraq, but the next oldest are outside it, in Mesolithic middens in Europe, and then in the Neolithic remains of the lake settlements of Switzerland. The first mention of walnuts tells us that they were grown in Babylon. The ancient Greeks pressed them for their oil; they seem to have been using them nearly a hundred years before the Romans, about the beginning of the fourth century B.C., whereas the Romans apparently inherited them only toward the end of that century.

Renaissance Florence has given us a story of a rather special use to which the ancient Romans put walnut shells; they were scattered on the floor outside the door of a nuptial chamber so that any indiscreet person passing before it was prevented by the noise of the shells crackling under his feet from hearing any sounds from beyond the door. I know of no ancient work which confirms this, so it may have been no more than Florentine chitchat.

Walnuts at Pompeii

In their more normal use as food, walnuts were considered to be luxuries. High prices were paid for them and they were often eaten with fruit for dessert. The priests of the Temple of Isis at Pompeii had perhaps reached this last stage of their meal to which they sat down on the bright, perfect sunny day of Aug. 24, A.D. 79, for there were walnuts on the table. They never got around to eating them.

The Romans are often credited with having carried the walnut to the rest of Europe, and especially to Britain, but there are at least three reasons for doubting this: the fact that walnuts were already being eaten in Switzerland in the Stone Ages, before there were any Romans; the probability that the ancient Gauls used them before the Romans came, and the circumstance that there is no evidence that there were any walnuts in the British Isles until a thousand years after the Romans had gone home.

The earliest written record of its existence in the British Isles, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, is dated 1567. The walnut does not seem to have aroused much interest in Britain. Except for certain specific restricted uses —

"nuts and ale," or, later, the traditional ending for a meal, walnuts and port with Stilton cheese (hence "Trum soup to nuts") — the walnut played only a very limited role in Britain until after World War I, when its commercial production became important for the first time.

Early French history affords us more frequent glimpses of this food. Historian Andre Castellet says that intensive cultivation of walnuts in France was undertaken as early as the 4th century in the region of Grenoble, which still produces the best walnuts in France and possibly in the world. Charlemagne had walnut trees planted in his domains, at a time when walnuts were used rather like spices, to season other foods.

Church records of the Dordogne region in the 11th century list walnuts among the crops on which peasants paid tithes in kind, so they must then have been the object of systematic cultivation. In the 12th and 13th centuries, walnuts were shipped from the nut-producing centers of France to Paris, where their oil was used as a flavor. It was later replaced for that purpose by poppy-seed oil, in an apparent whim of fashion, for walnut oil was cheaper.

Rich and Poor

Cultivated walnuts pleased the palates of the rich, and wild walnuts, free for foraging in the forests, filled the bellies of the poor — and in times of famine fed everybody. Castellet wrote that in the Dordogne during medieval times walnuts were the principal food of the very poor. In mid-15th-century Paris, during the reign of Charles VII, there were times when the only food on the market was walnuts. During the last quarter of the 17th century chestnuts and walnuts were among the most important foods of many families in central and southern France, and in the famine year of 1663 peasants in the Dauphiné, after eating their walnuts, ground up the shells together with acorns to make what could not have been particularly palatable bread.

As a food, walnuts are today peripheral — they are nibbled with before-dinner drinks or go into confectionery or pastry. In earlier times, however, they often constituted a full-fledged ingredient in cooking (they were a basic element in the cuisine of France's Quercy) and in some parts of the world, notably the Middle East, they still do.

One of Iran's national dishes is *feesenjan*, a duck or chicken stew, simmered with walnuts and pomegranate juice, seasoned with cardamom, and served with chopped walnuts sprinkled over it. Bulgaria's *terator* is a walnut and cucumber soup. Russia's Georgia makes two traditional sauces from pounded walnuts, which recall those the Arabs had from Persia in medieval times.

A similar walnut-cream sauce exists in Turkey, while Elizabeth David gives the recipe for an Italian version in which walnuts are combined with bread crumbs, olive oil, butter, cream and parsley, which she describes as "bizarre." Walnut, stuffed chicken is also an Italian dish, while finely ground walnut shells are sometimes used in the stuffing of the ring-shaped pasta called *agnolotti*. In the United States the walnut is returning to the role of a full-fledged food in vegetarian dishes. It is perhaps the vegetable product most often used to counteract meat, for its proteins (20.5 grams per 100 grams of shelled nuts) are perhaps the closest in the vegetable kingdom to animal proteins.

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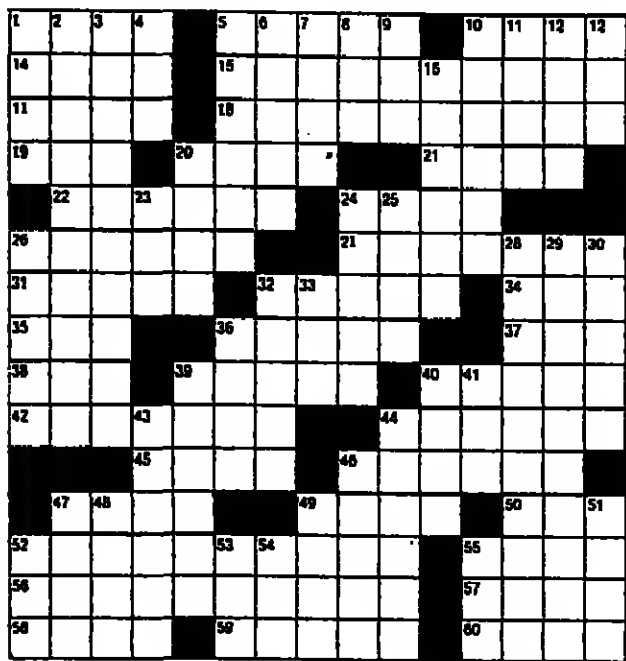
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20% Pacer Div 4	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15							20% Pacer Div 4	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15						
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20% Pacer Div 6	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15							20% Pacer Div 6	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15						
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20% Pacer Div 9	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15							20% Pacer Div 9	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15						
20% Pacer Div 10	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15							20% Pacer Div 10	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15						
20% Pacer Div 11	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15							20% Pacer Div 11	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15						
20% Pacer Div 12	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15							20% Pacer Div 12	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15						
20% Pacer Div 13	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15							20% Pacer Div 13	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15						
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20% Pacer Div 18	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15							20% Pacer Div 18	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15						
20% Pacer Div 19	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15							20% Pacer Div 19	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15						
20% Pacer Div 20	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15							20% Pacer Div 20	12.52	12.52	3.40	340+	15						

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 8, 1979

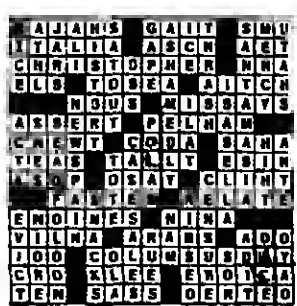
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1M	13 1/2 - 13 3/4	79/16 - 7 11/16	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	14 - 14 1/2	11 1/2 - 12 1/2
2M	13 1/2 - 13 3/4	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	1 1/2 - 1 1/2	14 - 14 1/2	12 - 12 1/2
3M	13 1/2 - 13 15/16	7 13/16 - 7 15/16	2 - 2 1/2	14 1/2 - 14 3/4	12 1/2 - 13
6M	13 1/2 - 13 15/16	7 13/16 - 7 15/16	2 1/2 - 2 1/2	14 - 14 1/2	13 1/2 - 13 1/2
1Y	13 3/16 - 13 5/16	79/16 - 7 11/16	2 7/16 - 9/16	13 1/2 - 13 1/2	13 - 12 1/2

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 — up (stimulates)
5 Consolidate
10 "virumque cano"
14 Word with marine or plane
15 — Guinea (African republic)
17 Rotate
18 Slapstick prop
19 "God shed grace on thee"
20 "Be gone!"
21 Lack
22 Pardonable
24 Kind of song
26 Dull, spiritless people
27 Spills the beans
31 Land holdings
32 Snow or soap follower
34 — Saud
35 "Little Red Book" author
36 Relinquish, as rights
- DOWN**
- 1 Course
2 Use double talk
- 37 Sine — non
38 Quantity of heat; Abbr.
39 Rough
40 Use oakum or tar on a boat
42 Roman police officers
44 Word of honor
45 Declaim violently
46 Hunting expedition
47 Be footloose
48 Public eminence
50 Electric
52 Extra income
55 Stengel's widow
56 Sung or chanted in alternation
57 Crowd
58 Fling
59 Operatic recitative
60 Fencing weapon
- 3 Rich and arrogant
4 — Jacinto
5 Goals
6 Tantamount
7 Deteriorate
8 Roscoe
9 Greek letter
10 Zealous
11 Fully prepared
12 Motel employee
13 Tavern item
14 Much adorned
15 Salutation
16 George Eliot, — Evans
17 Poem part
18 Pacific island
19 Cobra's relative
20 Squiffed
21 High spirits
22 Plumber's device
23 He sold his soul
24 Top of a cartoon
25 Songbird
26 Refuse to talk
27 Nightclub
28 Heavenly Altar
29 Richardson residents
30 "Father of Lies"
31 Custer colleague
32 Table scraps
33 Punish via the pocketbook
34 Erie or Huron
35 One of the Kennedys
36 Letters on a priest's chasuble
37 Org.
38 Sooner than

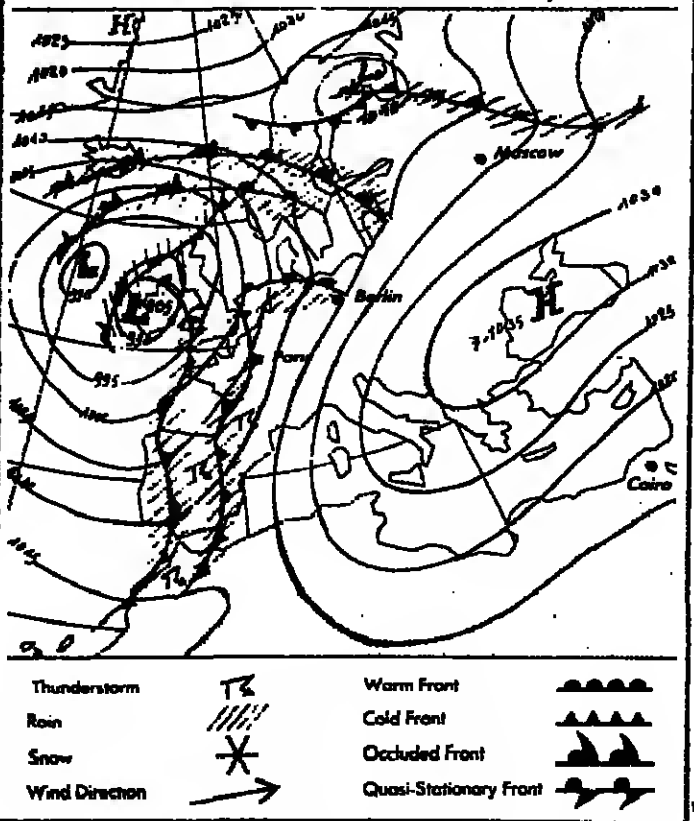
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

ALABAMA	21	7	Overcast	MADRID	21	7	Cloudy
ALASKA	21	7	Cloudy	MILAN	21	7	Fair
ARKANSAS	21	7	Cloudy	MONTREAL	21	7	Fair
ATLANTA	21	7	Cloudy	MOSCOW	21	7	Fair
BEIRUT	21	7	Fair	MUNICH	21	7	Fair
BELGRADE	21	7	Fair	NEW YORK	21	7	Fair
BOMBAY	21	7	Fair	NICE	21	7	Fair
BRAZILIA	21	7	Cloudy	PARIS	21	7	Overcast
BUDAPEST	21	7	Cloudy	PRAGUE	21	7	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	7	Cloudy	ROME	21	7	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	21	7	Cloudy	SOFIA	21	7	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	21	7	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	21	7	Fair
DUBLIN	21	7	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	7	Fair
EDINBURGH	21	7	Fair	TOKYO	21	7	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	7	Fair	TUNIS	21	7	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	21	7	Overcast	VIENNA	21	7	Fair
GENOVA	21	7	Overcast	WARSAW	21	7	Fair
HONGKONG	21	7	Overcast	WASHINGTON	21	7	Fair
HONGKONG	21	7	Overcast	ZURICH	21	7	Fair
ISTANBUL	21	7	Overcast				
LAS PALMAS	21	7	Overcast				
LISBON	21	7	Overcast				
LONDON	21	7	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	21	7	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



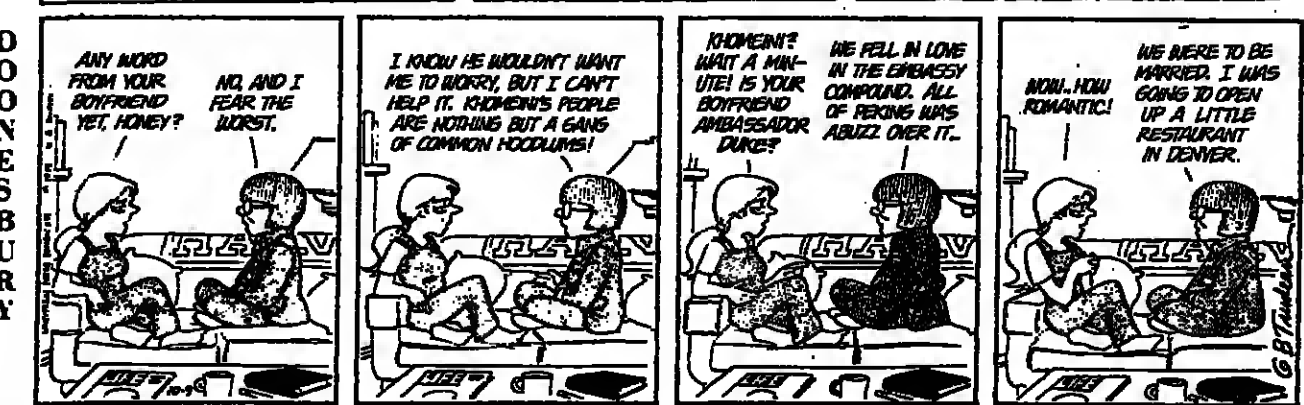
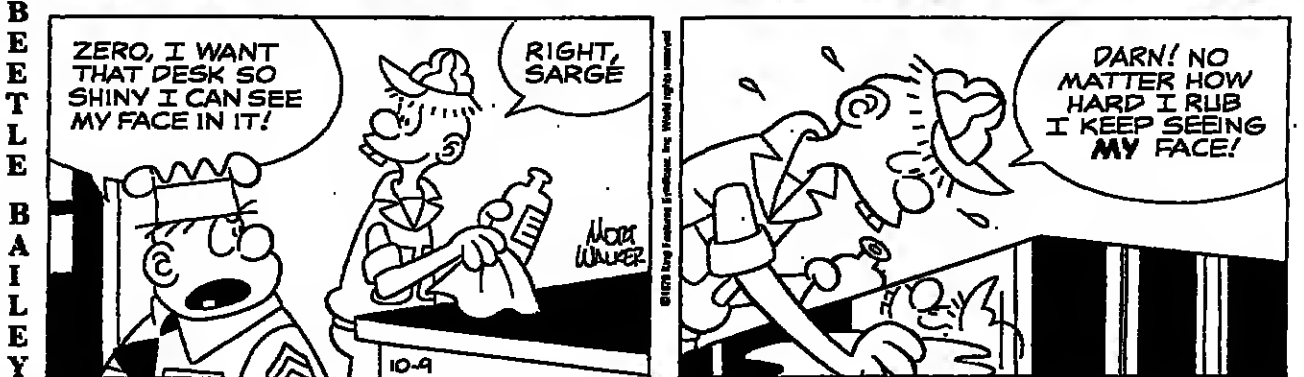
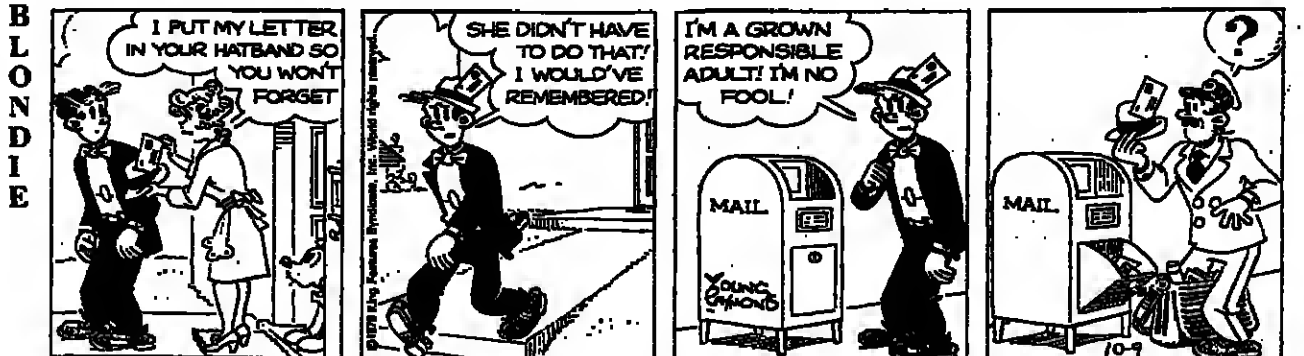
Shotgun Stops Engine in Its Tracks

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 8 (UPI) — Dale Green shot a diesel locomotive, bringing it to a dead halt.

He had chased the runaway Southern Pacific locomotive for 20 miles Saturday before he got it within range and stopped it with a single shotgun blast into the engine's air lines, activating the emergency braking system.

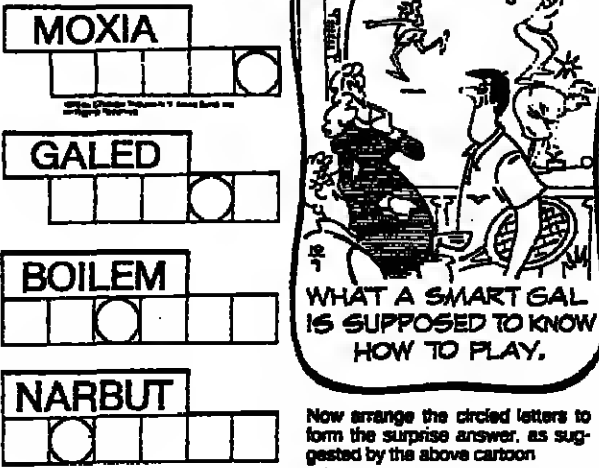
The railroad foreman was on duty near Picacho Peak north of Tucson when two of the company's engines, connected back to back, began rolling down the track with no engines aboard.

Mr. Green grabbed a shotgun, jumped into a car with another employee and began following the engines. Some 20 miles down the track, the automobile came alongside the locomotive and Mr. Green fired the disabling blast.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

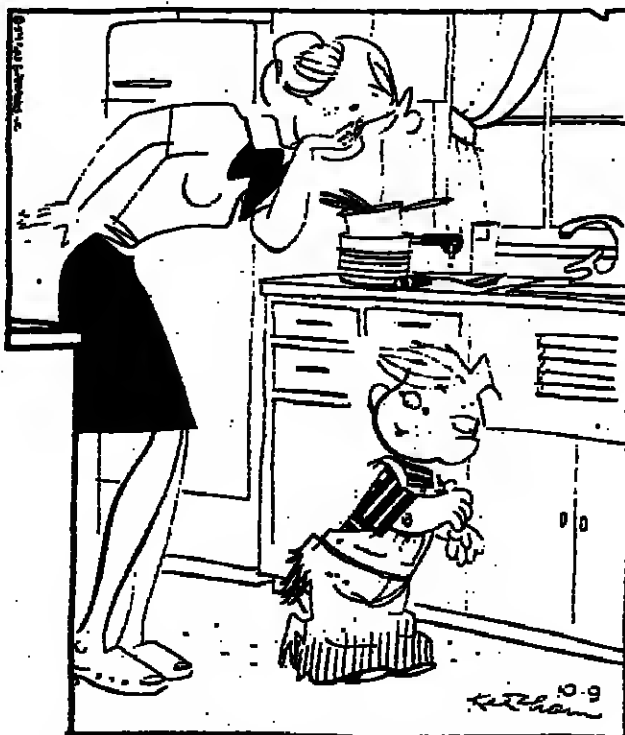
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FETCH, GRIPE, MISHAP, IMBIBE
Answer: What he regularly raised in the garden — HIS TEMPER

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE RIGHT STUFF

By Tom Wolfe, Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 436 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ITS ancient history, of course — the story of the Mercury manned-space-flight project, which Tom Wolfe tells in "The Right Stuff," his seventh published narrative since "The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test" appeared 11 years ago. But what wicked fun it is to watch Wolfe put the antiseptic space program into the traces of his inimitable verbal cadenzas. It's a little like hearing the story of Jesus of Nazareth through the lips of the Chicago nightclub comedian Lord Buckley. ("Heah come de Mazz... STOMPIN' oo de waves!")

Here, for extreme example, is Wolfe on the photograph of the original seven astronauts "wives that appeared on the cover of the Sept. 21, 1959, issue of Life magazine: "Every suggestion of a well-kicked, an electrolysis line, a furze of lipstick, a rogue cilia of hair, an uneven set of lips had disappeared in the magic of photo retouching. Their pictures all looked like the pictures girls can remember from their high-school yearbooks, in which so many zits, hickies, whiteheads, blackheads, goopbeads, goobers, pipe, acne trenches, boil volcanoes, candy-bar pustules, rash marks, tooth-brace lumps and other blemishes have been scraped off by the photography studio, you look like you had just healed over from plastic surgery."

Gossip

What's going on in "The Right Stuff" besides the restoration of the zits and rogue cilia of hair to the face of the U.S. space program? Well, there's gossip going on, of course: about how the test-pilot fraternity looked down on the early astronauts for being trained monkeys in a capsule ("spam in a can") instead of pilots in control of their craft; about the real feelings of the original seven for one another and the tension that arose between the upright John Glenn and some of the others over their after-hours behavior, particularly with the "juicy little girls" who materialized wherever they trained; and about what National Aeronautics and Space Administration engineers really felt about the flights of Gus Grissom and Scott Carpenter and the possibility that they had secretly panicked.

And there is humor going on; some of it arising from funny incidents, like the rebellion of several of the men against the rigors of the medical tests at Lovelace Clinic in Albuquerque, N.M. (the facility's need of good stool samples was a special object of their japes); much of it is the result of Wolfe's talent for description, such as the passage in which one crucial test of the Mercury capsule-and-rocket system fails, and only the capsule's tiny escape tower flies up and then descends under a parachute, looking to the high gathering of VIPs on the beach like "a little party favor" or "a cork popping out of a bottle of Spumante."

And there is language going on, of course — elaborate Wolfean metaphors involving the pyramid a test pilot must climb — an ever-ascending zigzag, for Pete's sake — to join the true brotherhood of those with "the right stuff," or the idea of single combat (David against Goliath).

John Glenn against the mysterious Soviet chief engineer who kept beating America to the punch in the late 1950s, which explains, in Wolfe at least, why America made such heroes of the magnificent seven.

Yet there is nothing in "The Right Stuff" that goes on for its own sake. Everything serves the cause of social history and adds up to a marvelously lucid account of why the Kennedy administration felt it had to make a holy crusade of the Mercury Program and why people in the United States put away their plowshares and joined the throng. And at last long a reporter has penetrated the plastic facade of NASA — a facade so thick that even Norman Mailer was repelled by it and tossed back into the caldron of his imagination — and has shown us what the people who worked behind the facade were like.

Parody

The only vaguely troubling thing about "The Right Stuff" is a problem familiar in Wolfe's writings: because his effectiveness depends on his parodying whatever he writes about, he seems to be ridiculing simply everything he touches. And because he is so good at characterizing people according to their possessions and styles, everything about them gets reduced to appearances, as if a man could be known by his way of speaking or a woman by her zits and rogue cilia of hair.

Over the long haul, there is something profoundly superficial about Wolfe's narrative technique. But fortunately, there has rarely been an enterprise that depended more strongly on superficial appearances than the early U.S. space crusade. In Wolfe, it has found its ideal antidote. And he in turn has found his perfect subject.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is of the staff of The New York Times.

Artists' Center Gets \$375,000

PARIS (HT) — The American Center for Students and Artists in Paris has received a \$375,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to finance the center's artist-in-residence program. The grant, to be spread out over the next three years, is intended to bring American artists from a variety of disciplines into contact with students and young professionals in Paris.

The center has been in existence for 48 years at 261 Boulevard Raspail and is a nonprofit institution. The new team under the chairmanship of Judith Pizar started a varied program of activities last year that offered sessions with such artists as composer John Cage, choreographer-dancer Merce Cunningham, composer Philip Glass, blues harmonica player Sugar Blue, poet Allen Ginsberg and the Solaris Dance Company.

For coming year, the center has announced that more than 75 artists will be in residence or perform there, among them Andre Gregory, Lannis Xenakis, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Robert Dick, Henry Smith and the Solaris Dance Company.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN two 19th-century whist players could not find a third and a fourth, they sometimes played "double dummy," a form of the game in which each player had a dummy hand exposed. This took all the guesswork out of the game, for the opponent's hand could be identified by subtraction.

So the name of this long-forgotten and rather dull pastime is used by bridge players to refer to a situation in which there is complete information and both sides make the best possible plays at every point.

Sometimes a deal progresses to a point where a player knows all he needs to know about the opposing cards. He is then "solving a double-dummy problem."

Many actions at the bridge table are practical simply because the game is not double-dummy. The opponents will not always find the best lead or the best shift. Consider for example, the diagramed deal.

Looking at all four hands, three no-trump is a ridiculous contract, for West will lead a heart, and the result will be down two. But it was a fair gamble in the context of practical play.

The normal course for South was to pass his partner's overcall of two clubs, but there was some justification for his aggressive two no-trump bid. If a squeeze was needed in clubs, it was virtually sure to succeed; and the knowledge that West had opened the bidding would be of general assistance in the play.

Looking just at the North-South hands, one fears a heart lead. But since West opened one diamond, the odds are substantially against his holding four hearts, and if he does have such a holding he may not find the lead.

West tried a spade. Believing that

South held the heart king and that that suit should wait.

This reprieve was welcome in South, but he still could not count nine tricks. In some circumstances, it might have been right to play low from dummy, guaranteeing two tricks in the suit. But South could not afford to risk the possibility that East held J-10-x of spades, and therefore an entry to lead hearts.

The spade queen won the first trick, and the closed hand was entered with a club lead to play the diamond jack. West covered with the queen, and when the king won, South had eight tricks.

South could have cashed all his clubs with the expectation of an end play against West, but this would have meant some tricky discarding and play against West.

There was a simpler way. He took one more club trick and led the diamond eight. West was welcome to take his four tricks but then had to give South his ninth trick in spades, hearts or diamonds. The remaining clubs were cashed at the finish.

NORTH
♠ Q5
♥ K3
♦ K32
♣ AKQ742

WEST (D)
♠ A743
♥ AQ85
♦ AQ93
♣ 6

EAST
♠ 1053
♥ 108642
♦ 54
♣ 453

SOUTH
♠ K87
♥ KJ
♦ J78
♣ J98

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid was 10. Pass. 3NT. Pass. Pass. West led the spade two.

